

ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

1, No. 7

Army Times, Washington, D. C., September 28, 1940

Five Cents

DR Nominates 113 Officers for General Rank

House Unit Votes 469,993,636 More for Army Needs

WASHINGTON—It was recommended this week by the House Appropriations Committee that \$1,469,993,636 be appropriated for Army expenditure for purposes of national defense. More than a billion dollars of the funds recommended was for clothing, equipment and pay of National Guardsmen, Reserve Officers and Selectees. Early in the week more than a third of a billion dollars had been appropriated for housing of the men.

Included in the bill was a matter of \$165,000,000 in appropriation and \$1,000,000 in contractual authority expediting the production of aircraft, the goal of production being at 36,000 a year by 1942. To accomplish this, Rear Admiral John H. Mears, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics said that present floor of aircraft factories would have to be increased from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 square feet, for which extension, funds are included in the present bill.

The War Department contemplates a phase of 78,015 motor vehicles as part of the money, meeting the expense incident to administering the program, expanding the present greatly increased pilot training program, meeting the expense of raising the strength of the Regulars to 375,000, meeting bills for feeding clothing and training the authorized Army of 4,400,000 men, providing funds for purchase of badly needed material such as reserve stocks of semiautomatic rifles, anti-tank guns, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks.

Out of the funds, the Army is to purchase 25,000 airplanes of the first line, airbases and additional aircraft production facilities through cooperation with private manufacturers. In the bill, funds are included for clothing, packs and mess gear for the increased increments to the Army via calling up of the National Guard and the selection of men registered for the draft.

In this connection, the quarter-master department of the Army reported that it costs \$100 to equip a soldier with shoes, clothing and equipment needed for him to go into his service.

In the hearings incident to passage of the bill, it was revealed that the Army expects to have 20,000 plane pilots by June 30, 1942 including a stepup in the air corps' previously announced plans to train 10,000 pilots a year.

Included in the bill were certain funds destined for Navy use, but some of the funds in the bill were allocated for the Army.

In committee hearings, it developed that despite increased emphasis on mechanized forces, the Army feels the need of 19,802 horses and mules to be used as draft and pack animals.

Stars to Trade Old for New Ones

HOLLYWOOD—It may shatter the hearts of many to learn that many of the movie stars will claim draft exemption because of marriage; or, at least, on the grounds that they have been miscast in "juvenile" parts and have passed the required age for registration.

Some who will qualify for Uncle Sam's new army, in a supporting role, are William Holden, John Pershing, Robert Stack and Orson Welles. It has been suggested that should they repeat his Martian radio address, it might frighten any potential enemy.

Will Honor Pershing

WASHINGTON—A tribute has been planned for Gen. John J. Pershing when the Military Order of the World War meets here Sept. 29 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding.

General Pershing was the first commander-in-chief of the order.

Army Rules Marriage Not An Exemption From the Draft

WASHINGTON—Army officials have made it plain that married men will not be exempted from the draft simply and automatically because they are married.

In each individual case that point is to be decided on its own merit by the local draft boards. If necessary, an inquiry will be made as to whether the wife or other persons are actually dependent on the trainee's earnings for a livelihood. Thus, private means of income and such questions as to whether the wife has a job will be taken into consideration.

Japan Makes Pact With Germany to Threaten U. S.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hull slapped an embargo on the exportation of scrap iron to any nation other than those of the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain Thursday. Chiefly affected was Japan which is the U. S. best customer in the junk iron business, having purchased a total of half a million tons in a single year.

The American move was intended as a concrete expression of disapproval toward Japan's Indo-China adventure. Japan, quick to resent it, joined Germany and Italy in a three party agreement which amounts to a military alliance of totalitarian powers frankly aimed at the United States. Secretary of State Hull remarked about the announced agreement that it was a mere "formalizing of what has been in existence for some time."

The quick succession of events coupled with the obvious American cooperation with Britain in the East implied in recent Anglo-American conversations about joint use of the Singapore base, brought the U. S. closer to war than this country has been since 1917.

Germany, Italy and Japan said in effect that they would "deal" with the United States in a manner befitting any interference which this country might pursue in European or Far Eastern affairs.

There was much axis talk of including Russia in a "division" of the world into "zones of influence." Russia, looking out for Russia, said little. The conference of Dictators continued.

(Continued on Page 14)

3rd Army Hdqrs. To Transfer Back To Ft. Sam Houston

WASHINGTON—Headquarters of the Third Army, now located at Atlanta, will be transferred back to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where it was originally located, the War Department announced Saturday.

The transfer to Atlanta in October, 1936, resulted from the fact that the Fourth Corps Area commander with headquarters in Atlanta, became the commander of the Third Army by reason of seniority.

Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, commander of the Eighth Corps Area, will succeed Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick as commander of the Third Army. Gen. Embick was recently named by the President as a member of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board. He will be retired from active Army service in January, when he reaches the statutory age of 64.

The War Department also said that Maj. Gen. Ben Lear, recently appointed Sixth Corps Area commander to succeed Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, will command the Second Army. Gen. Ford will go on leave October, pending his retirement in January.

Private's Heroism Saves Lives of Two Buddies

ATLANTA—The heroism of Pvt. Guiney Legg, Alabama National Guardsman, was credited with saving the lives of two soldiers here.

Legg and two of his mates were riding in the rear of a truck loaded with aviation gasoline bound for Fort Jackson, S. C. One of the gas drums bounced against a battery and burst into flame.

Legg seized the flaming drum and leaped from the truck to keep the fire from spreading.

He suffered painful burns.

Col. Sweeney to Organize U. S. Flyers for Britain

LONDON—American flyers who volunteer to fight for Great Britain will be organized as the "Eagle Squadron" by Col. Charles Sweeney, American veteran of the World War Lafayette Escadrille.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said that the Eagle Squadron will be similar to the Lafayette Escadrille which Col. Sweeney helped to organize before America joined World War I.

President Calls Up 35,700 More Guards For Year's Training

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt Thursday signed an order calling up the second contingent of the National Guard for one year of active military training and service.

The Guardsmen affected by the order will report Oct. 15.

This call will put 35,700 men in training, bringing the total to almost 100,000 officers and men summoned for a year's training since Congress made such training possible.

The units called by this order will come from New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

(Natl. Guard Station List, P. 14)

Recover Bodies Of Honeycutt, Two Others

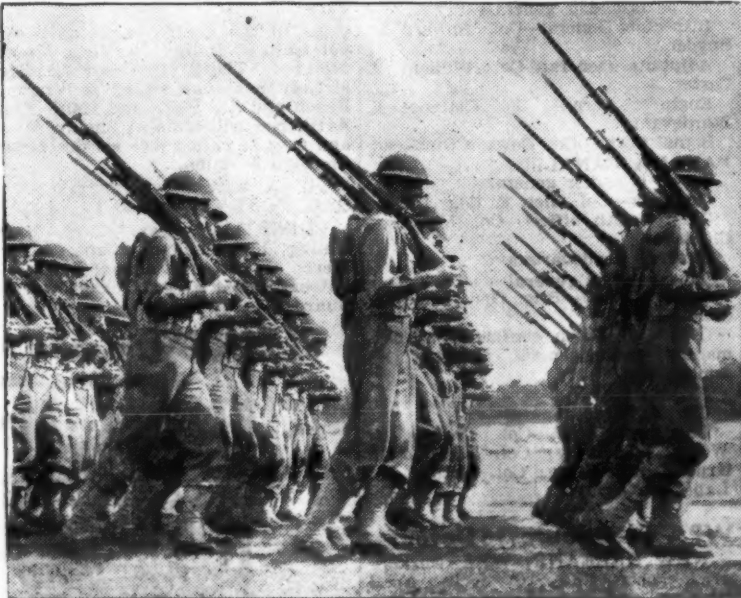
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Army, Coast Guard and civilian salvage crews Wednesday recovered the bodies of three Army men who crashed to their deaths in a vast swamp near Woodbine, Ga.

The victims were Brig. Gen. Francis W. Honeycutt, commandant of Fort Bragg, N. C.; Capt. George F. Kehoe, pilot of the big observation plane, and Cpl. Robert J. Schmitz, radioman and mechanic.

The plane crashed into the muddy wasteland with terrific force. Identification of each body was not possible on the spot. The bodies were to be brought here.

A board of investigators watched the night-long salvage operations in mud more than knee-deep.

Capt. F. S. Stocks, directing the work, said the plane would be hoisted from the crater it dug so that, if possible, the Army could determine what caused the crash.



STEEL FLASHES AGAINST THE SKY—as a detachment of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, carrying full combat equipment, steps out behind the flag in mass drill. The picture was taken of a rehearsal for the great military show held Sept. 27, 28 and 29 for the public at Fort Sheridan. Cavalry, machine gunners, anti-aircraft crews, planes and 4000 Regulars participated.

—Chicago Daily News Staff Photo

Names 85 Brigadiers, 28 Major Generals to Temporary Positions

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt yesterday announced nominations for temporary advancement of 113 Army officers to the rank of major general and brigadier general to fill the needs of the expanding Army.

Twenty-eight were nominated as major generals and 85 for promotion to brigadier general. Many have served since 1933 in various capacities in the CCC. The complete list of officers nominated follows:

Army (tactical) Corps commanders: To be major general—Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict.

(Note: Commanders of three other corps now being organized are permanent major generals.)

Armored Corps commander: To be major general—Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.

Infantry division commanders: To be major generals—Brig. Gens. Henry C. Pratt, Philip B. Peyton, Joseph M. Cummins, Karl Truesdell, Jacob L. Devers, Charles F. Thompson, Jonathan M. Wainwright, James L. Collins, Joseph W. Stilwell, and Lloyd R. Fredendall.

Armored division commanders: To be major generals—Brig. Gens. Bruce Magruder and Charles L. Scott.

Cavalry division commander: To be major general—Brig. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr.

Divisional brigadiers or brigade commanders:

To be brigadier generals—Infantry. Cols. Clyde R. Abraham, Charles H. White, J. Garesche Ord, Robert L. Elcheberger, Edwin F. Harding, William H. Simpson, Frederick E. Uhl, Durward S. Wilson, Oscar W. Griswold, Russell P. Hartle and Leonard T. Gerow.

Field artillery—Cols. Edward P. King Jr., George R. Allin, Ralph Talbot Jr., Cortlandt Parker, Rene E. DeR. Hoyle, James P. Marley, John Crane, Marshall Magruder, Horace H. Fuller, John Magruder, Fred C. Wallace, Ernest J. Dawley and John P. Lucas.

Anti-aircraft artillery—Cols. Richard F. Cox, Edgar B. Colladay, Harvey C. Allen and Oliver L. Spiller.

Armored—Cols. Henry W. Baird and George S. Patton Jr.

Cavalry—Cols. Innis P. Swift, John Milliken and Lieut. Col. Terry D. Allen.

AIR CORPS

Air Corps district commanders:

To be major generals—Brig. Gens. James E. Chaney, Frederick L. Martin, Barton K. Yount, George H. Brett and Jacob E. Fickel.

Coastal frontier defense commanders:

To be major generals—Brig. Gens. Frederic H. Smith, Henry T. Burgin and Thomas A. Terry.

Air Corps wing commanders:

To be brigadier generals—Cols. Henry B. Clagett, John F. Curry, Jacob H. Rudolph, Walter H. Frank, Douglas B. Netherwood, Lewis H. Brereton.

(Continued on Page 2)

Two-Story, National Guard Armory Under Construction

HARRODSBURG, Ky.—Construction has been started on a new \$35,000 National Guard Armory here. Approved by Washington and the State Military Department, the plans call for two-story concrete buildings with offices, living quarters, showers, dressing rooms, a reception room, drill hall and garage for tanks and other equipment.

The lot on which the structure will be erected has been vacant for the past 155 years.

ATHLETICS FOR RECRUITS

CHICAGO—Practically every form of athletic competition is encouraged in the Army, according to a statement by Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford.

Some of the best professional baseball players have been developed in the Army, and many Army posts furnish strong competition in the Golden Gloves boxing tournaments.

Sergeants, Corporals Less Hardboiled At Dodd Field, Fort Sam Houston, But There Is No Softening of Discipline

by R. H. Williams, Jr.

SAN ANTONIO—Both new and colorful is the fast-spreading tent camp at Dodd field, Ft. Sam Houston, known as Recruit Reception Center (just Rookie Center to the ten-year soldier). It is here that volunteers of the 8th Corps report to the U. S. Army, shed civilian habiliments (ranging from boots and spurs to the cap of a north-woodsman); get smallpox vaccine, anti-typhoid shots, army uniform, rifle, pack; hear for the first time the square-cut "A-ten-shun" from a drill sergeant.

Formed into temporary companies the recruits are held here for one month, introduced to such rudiments of a soldier's education as tent-pitching, the new infantry drill, first aid, guard mount, anti-aircraft training, rifle marksmanship. They are graduated on the fourth Saturday with a two-hour demonstration of what they have learned about fighting a war. Following graduation they are scattered among various regular army companies.

Last week, after a company comprising many young bucks thirty-days off the farm gave a demonstration of artificial respiration, checking of bleeding, bandaging; of tent-pitching, close and extended-order drill and anti-aircraft defense, reviewing officers looked pleased. Private comment was to the effect that the Recruit Reception Center is doing an excellent job, will justify continued expansion.

The Center opened August 1 with thirteen recruits, reached a daily peak this week of 132 arrivals, with 2112 men in training. Capacity today permits "processing" of more than three hundred daily, with tents, beds, mess facilities, uniforms, for three thousand men. Next week these figures likely will be obsolete.

Recruit Reception Center is a part of Fort Sam Houston, which is commanded by Major General Walter Krueger. (General Krueger also commands famous Second Division stationed at Ft. Sam). Lt. Col. C. Harrison, three regular army officers and about thirty Thompson Act reserve officers comprise the present staff of the Center.

Interesting departure from old-time army style is the less hardboiled, more instructive, handling of trainees by sergeants and corporals. Observers note no softening of discipline, only less impatience, quicker adjustment of recruits.

Congress Considers Selectee Pensions

WASHINGTON—To make all selectees eligible for compensation under existing pension laws a bill sponsored by the Veterans Administration, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is now before Congress.

Limited provisions are also made in the bill for the dependents of enlisted men. Widows, or other dependents, of men meeting death in line of duty, would be eligible for a maximum of \$30 per month.

Under present pension laws, enlisted men of the Regular Army, who are disabled in line of duty, are eligible for compensation ranging from \$7.50 to \$75 per month, depending on the extent of disability. The new bill would make all enlisted men, whether volunteers or conscripts, eligible for the same benefits.

A bill introduced by Senator Harry Schwartz of Wyoming would increase such disability benefits to a maximum of \$90 per month. However, no action on the Schwartz proposal is expected during the present session.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICER DIES

SAN FRANCISCO—Col. Will H. Point, USA, retired, who started his military career as a private in 1893, died here this week at the age of 64.

England's Chances of Victory Now Better, Says Stimson

WASHINGTON—In his first press conference since becoming Secretary of War, Henry Stimson told reporters that England's chances of winning the war "are much more optimistic today than was the case six weeks ago."

His statement was based on confidential reports from American military observers abroad. It was also made known that the reports were equally optimistic.

Secretary Stimson declined to go into details, explaining that the observers' reports to the War Department agreed in many respects with those being sent to the United States by American newspaper correspondents in England.

New Generals

(Continued from Page 1)

Follett Bradley, Clarence L. Tinker and Millard F. Harmon.

Harbor defense commander (six regiments):

To be brigadier general—Col. Rollin L. Tilton.

Corps area and department commanders:

To be major general—Puerto Rico. Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley.

To be brigadier generals—8th Corps Area, Col. Richard Donovan; 4th Corps Area, Col. John P. Smith.

(Note: All other corps area and departments are commanded by permanent general officers whose rank will satisfy the responsibilities at the present time.)

School and training center commanders:

To be brigadier generals—United States Military Academy, Col. Harvey D. Higley; Cavalry School, Col. Robert C. Rodgers; Coast Artillery School, Col. Frank S. Clark; Air Corps Technical School, Col. Rush B. Lincoln; Air Corps training centers, Col. Gerald C. Brant, Walter R. Weaver and Henry W. Harms.

(Note: All other schools and training centers are commanded by officers whose permanent rank will satisfy the responsibilities at the present time.)

Ports of embarkation:

To be brigadier generals—Cols. John C. H. Lee and Homer M. Croninger.

STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

Aide to President:

To be major general—Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson.

Executives for Assistant Secretary of War:

To be major general—Executive, Col. James H. Burns. To be brigadier general—Industrial Planning, Col. Harry K. Rutherford.

War Department General Staff:

To be major generals—Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Brig. Gen. William Bryden and Richard C. Moore.

To be brigadier generals:

Executive for Reserve affairs—Col. John H. Hester.

Assistant chief of staff—Col. Eugene Reybold.

Military attaché, London—Col. Raymond E. Lee.

Air attaché, London—Col. Martin F. Scanlon.

Medical Department:

To be brigadier generals—Atlanta General Hospital—Col. William L. Sheep.

Assistant Surgeon General—Col. Albert G. Love.

Letterman General Hospital—Col. Wallace DeWitt.

Ordnance Department:

To be brigadier generals—Field Maintenance—Col. James K. Crain.

Aberdeen Proving Ground—Col. John



IT'S JUST LIKE WE SAID, BUTCH—the gadgets get 'em every time. All you need to snare a dame is a shiny whistle and a badge. Any kinda badge (The one PFC Victor Aspin is wearing is an M.P. badge, practically the best kind on the market). For a while there he was busy explaining the mysteries of Langley Field, Va., to Edna May Stover (left) and Kitty Kelly, both majorettes of the Roanoke Sons of the American Legion's drum and bugle corps. After that, he was just busy.

U. S. Air Corps, Langley Field Photo

Most of Pennsylvania Guardsmen Won't Be Called For Service Before January

B. Rose. Technical Staff—Col. Richard H. Somers. Production—Col. Burton O. Lewis. Design and Research—Col. Gladeon M. Barnes. Development of Facilities—Col. Levin H. Campbell Jr.

Quartermaster Department:

To be brigadier generals—Assistant Quartermaster General—Col. James L. Frank.

Rail and Water Transportation Division—Col. Henry D. Munnikhuysen.

Subsistence Division—Col. Frank F. Scowden.

Air Corps:

To be brigadier generals—Training—Col. Davenport Johnson.

Material—Col. Carl Spaatz.

Plans—Col. Herbert A. Darque.

Experiment and Research—Col. Oliver P. Echols.

Assistant chiefs of branches:

To be brigadier generals—Inspector General—Col. Howard M. Snyder.

Adjutant General—Col. William V. Carter.

Engineer Corps—Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant.

Signal Corps—Col. Dawson Olmstead.

PANAMA CANAL:

To be brigadier generals—Governor—Col. Glen E. Edgerton.

Chief health officer—Col. Morrisson C. Stayer.

General Headquarters:

To be major general—Chief of staff—Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair.

(Note: Has been confirmed as permanent major general, effective December 1.)

Field Armies:

To be major general—Chiefs of Staff—Col. Francis B. Wilby, 1st Army; Col. Edmund L. Gruber, 3rd Army; Col. Arthur W. Lane, 4th Army.

WPA Contributes to Defense

NEW ORLEANS—WPA workers are constructing 10 docks and wharves, two airplane landing fields and reconstructing three other airports to add to the defense facilities of Louisiana and the nation.

The WPA here has also erected 34 utilities plants of various types and has completed other projects contributing to the national defense.

Rules For First U. S. Peacetime Draft Signed by FDR

HYDE PARK—Detailed regulations governing the peacetime draft law set forth in a 61-page document were signed by President Roosevelt in his Hyde Park study and with became Executive Order legal force this week.

The rules state that all Americans to be drafted for military service shall be selected by their neighbors and President Roosevelt alone shall have the power to reverse exemption rulings of the boards.

The aim of the rules is to draft the 16,500,000 men between 18 and 36 years of age from all favored and political pressure as far as description is concerned. They are intended to make the draft purely and thoroughly democratic so that every mother and father will know why their son and their neighbor's son were drafted or exempted the same time the regulations bind the local boards so that the method of selection will be uniform throughout the nation.

The rules signed by the President are so detailed they even specify type of furniture permitted in offices and the telephone calls will be allowed.

The preamble to the Executive Order declared its aim is "to make an orderly, just and democratic method whereby the military power of the United States may be made available for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States, as provided by the Congress, with the least possible disruption of the social and economic life of the nation."

The President emphasized in order that "all elements of the selective service act will be completely and administered by civil servants. The state headquarters operate selective service within the state national headquarters, within the nation."

Corporal Smith, 85, Still Asks Them to Jine Up

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Corporal Albert Smith, veteran Indian fighter, applied for Army "re-enlistment" here. Recruiting personnel pointed out that Army Regulations prohibit acceptance of applicants over 35 years of age—Smith is 85.

The Corporal, a former Texas boy, enlisted in the 7th Cavalry, after that regiment, and its leader General Custer, met disaster in campaign against the Sioux. During his 12 years service in the 7th, he took part in several engagements with Indians.

He learned morale in the Corps. Corporal Smith did so, after he was rejected, he went out and made a speech to several applicants—the "joined up."

3 Officers Named To Assist General Cox In D. C. Draft

WASHINGTON—Three officers of the state staff of the District National Guard have been named to assist Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox in administering the draft law in the District of Columbia.

The officers are Maj. Sidney Gan, Maj. Walter S. Welsh, and Hugh Everett. They will report duty at once.

Two Die In Crash

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A cadet and a Reserve officer killed when a training plane crashed near a town 14 miles here. It was the first accident to occur since the school opened weeks ago.

The dead: 2nd Lt. Pleasant Keith Jr., Air Reserve, and Daniel W. Lowery.

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Football League At Ft. Sam Houston. Ready to Go

SAN ANTONIO—The unusual influx of recruits has brought a lot of missing football material into the team Army League, in the opinion of coaches after a first glimpse of the turn-out this week. Many old players, on the other hand, have been lost as a result of army expansion, demotions, reorganization, and the like. The long-time footballer, fullback, Corp. Bernard Brast, is in the field again with the 9th Infantry, looking fit.

Fifteen games are on the slate for the season, to be played in the 6,000 capacity Army stadium at Ft. Sam Houston, which overflowed on several occasions last fall.

Coaches are: 2nd Lt. Udell Bunce, the 9th Infantry 2nd Lt. R. L. L. for the 23rd; 1st Lt. T. J. J. will be assisted by Lieutenants Tayne and Shephard, for the artillery company (of the 2nd Division); 1st Lt. J. Phelan, 38th Infantry; 1st Lt. A. C. Daprich for 2nd Division Cavalry; and 1st Lt. Henry G. Daniels for the Randolph field hospital.

Panama Canal Is Vital U. S. Says Bishop; We Must Hold It

NEW YORK—The most valuable piece of property owned by the United States is the Panama Canal, it must be held by this country as a peaceful and vital force in the Western Hemisphere, the Right Rev. Thomas Protestant Episcopal archbishop here. Rev. Beal is Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of the Panama Canal Zone.

He said that no matter how difficult it is to strengthen our economic and cultural ties with Latin America, we must do it so that this country can be absolutely sure of our own defense plans.

Seizure of the canal by our enemies is impossible, he declared, but it is a danger that some enemy might want to damage it. He added that residents of the Canal Zone have had the "jitters" as bad as some people in the United States.

Confederate Soldiers Will Reunion In Washington

WASHINGTON—One hundred fifty veterans of the Confederate army will gather here Oct. 8 for a three-day reunion. The youngest is 7th, to attend will be Brig. Gen. W. Buck, who is 90 years old. His fellow soldiers range in age up to

the rally will be held at the Willard Hotel, where headquarters for the event have been set up. In years past the Confederates lived in tents during their annual reunions. But they admit they're a little too old for that sort of life and will be quartered at the hotel.

There will be no banquets this year, either. The veterans said they are too old for that too. They'll eat instead.

The reunion will end Oct. 11 with a parade up Constitution avenue. President Roosevelt, cabinet members and Army officers are expected to attend. All but four of the Confederates will ride in automobiles. The other four will ride on horseback.

My Doesn't Want Them

DENVER—Inmates of the Colorado State Penitentiary offered to join the Army with hopes of gaining freedom, but the Army said nix. Gov. Carr said he was notified the Army does not want either those who have served prison terms, or those about to begin terms or those who are now serving terms.

Colonel Todd Dies

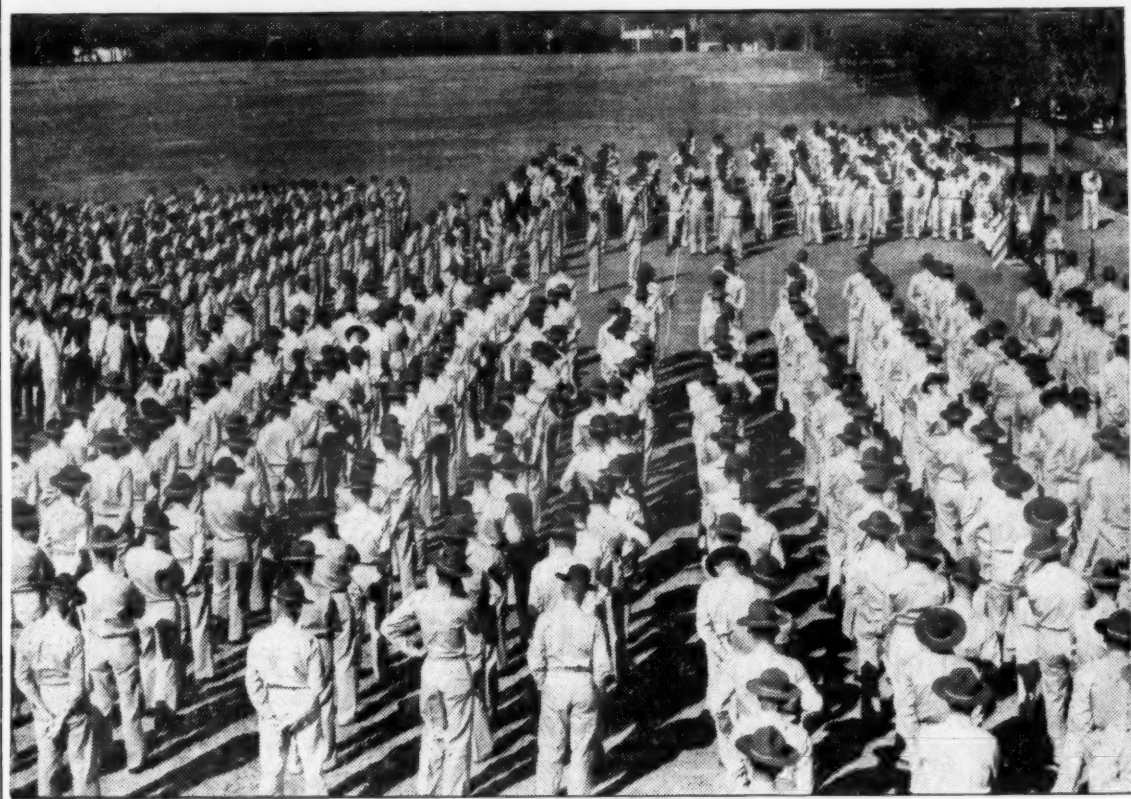
DES MOINES, Ia.—Lt. Col. V. Todd, USA, retired, died at a station hospital here this week. He was 62 years old.

Colonel Todd's Army career began in the Spanish-American War in which he served as a private with the 20th Kansas Infantry. He was a lieutenant colonel in 1939 and was retired in January, 1940.

Victors at Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—The Ohio National Guard nosed out the District of Columbia shooters by a scant margin, winning the National Rifle Team Match for the National Guard.

Major General Walter Krueger Lauds 23rd Infantry During Organization Day Exercises, Ft. Sam Houston



MEN EQUAL TO THE CHALLENGE—full-necked . . . seasoned . . . ready to go are these members of the 23rd Infantry, proud of the long, honorable history of their regiment, which they are hearing lauded by Major General Walter Krueger, commander of the fighting 2nd Division.

by R. H. Williams, Jr.

C. E. Ekmark Photo

SAN ANTONIO—Veteran of many fights is the 23rd Infantry, one of the three points in the triangle of regiments forming the newly streamlined Second Division, now at Ft. Sam Houston. The 23rd was created by act of Congress on June 26, 1812; got quick and vigorous initiation at Sackett's Harbor, Lundy's Lane, the capture of Fort Erie; took part in ten other battles and skirmishes against the Red Coats.

In 1815 it lost its identity; was reorganized one year after the Civil War and sent to fight Indians in the Northwest. After Philippine duty in the war with Spain the regiment came home via the East, thus becoming the first American army unit ever to circumnavigate the globe—a feat commemorated on the regimental coat of arms.

Most stirring chapter in its history is the part played by its khaki-clad Yanks in World War I. The regiment landed in France September 6, 1917, went into trench-warfare training with the 129th French Infantry; got into the thick of the fight the following spring and was seldom out of it till the enemy yelled "Kamrad" on November 11. In six major engagements, the regiment lost 537 killed, 3309 wounded, 216 missing; captured 4000 prisoners, more than 80 pieces of artillery, innumerable machine guns and ammunition; received 1167 individual decorations and the regimental Fourragere representing a Croix de Guerre citation by the French.

With a brief, stirring reminder of this tradition, Major General Walter Krueger, commanding the fighting Second Division, addressed the 23rd at the regiment's Organization Day exercises on the morning of September 26, 1940.

The area, a section of Ft. Sam

Houston, was green, sunlit and calm; only sound of bombs came from a high-voiced newsboy too far away to be disturbing, hawking a pre-noon edition along the oak-bordered boundary to the reservation. But the challenge filtered through the peaceful air, the challenge of an eighty-nine-year-old tradition of fighting men; the challenge of an impending crisis yet indistinct.

Looking over the ranks formed in a great square, observers saw men equal to the challenge; men straight as an old time drill sergeant, full-necked, seasoned, ready to go.

'Better Let the Boys Have Their Joke,' Says Sgt. Hashmark

Practical pranksters in the Army, according to Sgt. Hashmark, have always preyed on the recruit's ignorance of the Service. It is a kind of hazing, like the freshman receives at college.

Take it with a grin and you'll get along fine. Try to buck the ancient custom and you will find yourself labeled as one who "can't take it."

One of the first lessons taught in the Service, says the Sergeant, is to obey all orders, promptly and without question. So, if some hairy-chested non-com tells you to draw three yards of skirmish line from the quartermaster, don't wise-crack that "There ain't no such thing." He knows it, but you're not supposed to.

Just crawl out of sight somewhere, sleep for a few hours, and then report that you've been all over camp and no one seems to have any skirmish line to spare. Let him have his joke.

In the mounted service it is quite likely someone will send you off for the "keys to the fetlocks." You might find them in the stables; but we never could.

"Private Jones, go to the company office and get the morning gun report," might be another hoax. But if you're sent for the "morning report," you'd better hop to it, my lad, for then he really means business.

It has long been suspected that there is plenty of Red Tape in the quartermaster's office. But no recruit has ever been successful in getting any, no matter how often or hard he tried.

Chevron polish is another article for which many a recruit has searched in vain—also the night guidon.

That little green light that burns nightly in front of the infirmary doesn't require a special green oil either, so there's no use trying to find any.

If you're in the artillery, don't bother the instrument sergeant to borrow his "horn." He doesn't use one. His job is to take care of the fire control instruments.

You've probably gone on "snipe-hunts" at school; and the bulldog-badger fight is on a par with that. Except you'll emerge covered with garbage instead of glory.

There are many other similar jokes to which the recruit will be subjected. It's all in fun. But if Sergeant Hashmark says, "Trot over to Whatcha-name's quarters and tell him Whosis wants to borrow his whatchamaycallit," take him seriously. "Course", Sergeant Hashmark added, "you can be a wise guy and give him some lip, but—grimly—"you ain't gonna make him like you that way."

Anti-Aircraft Guns Boom At Elkins Forest Festival

WASHINGTON—The exercise authorized as part of their training, the 260th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) will participate in the 11th annual Forest Festival at Elkins, W. Va., October 4.

With searchlights and 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, the regiment will demonstrate a night firing problem. They will also take part in a parade the preceding day.

VET CHECKS BLOCKED

WASHINGTON—The U. S. has been unable to send World War veteran compensation payments to many European countries because of the war.

Big Demand for Films

SAN ANTONIO—Army's expansion program has brought about a great demand for training films. At present, more than 700 reels of film on 75 subjects are on file at this corps area headquarters.

Subjects covered range from the tactical use of all types of weapons to first aid treatment of injuries.

SCHOOL WANTS MORE R. O. T. C.

GOLDEN, Colo.—An unprecedented registration for the study of Advanced Military Science at the Colorado School of Mines made it advisable for Col. C. C. Gee, professor of Military Science and Tactics, to recommend a larger quota for the school's R. O. T. C.

Can't Get Along Without Army, It's in His Blood

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—John Dineen just can't get along without the Army. Four years ago he was discharged after 19 years of service. He didn't like civilian life, so he re-enlisted last week. Dineen first joined the Army in 1917. He is believed to be the first man in Syracuse to join up on the day the United States declared war on Germany.

"I just can't go on being a civilian," the 46-year-old vet said. "The Army's in my blood."

COL. A. McD. BROOKS DIES

SAN DIEGO—Col. Alexander McDonald Brooks, 72, died of a heart attack at his home here on Sept. 21.

Commercial Planes Useful to Carry Troops in War

WASHINGTON—If necessary, 14,000 commercial and privately owned aircraft could be put into military service immediately. To make fighting weapons of them, they would have to be drastically modified, and equipped with guns. Military aviation experts do not believe that it is possible to convert these planes into the equals of our present service craft, but agree that if requisitioned, they would be of considerable value in an emergency.

The big transport planes, and other heavy types, might be rigged up for bombing duty, and could be used to some extent, for observation, photographic and transport work.

The smaller craft could be pressed into service for combat duty. They would be equipped with machine guns and small cannon. During World War I, many of our aces won renown in such improvised rigs. In the first months of that war, some of them actually went up after the enemy with six shooters and hand grenades, while others took double barreled shot guns.

The combined passenger carrying capacities, of our commercial air fleets alone, are known to be sufficient to transport half a division of rifle troops with their individual arms and equipment, on a single flight. They are not capable however, of long distance flight, as they are equipped with small gasoline tanks. Larger tanks could be installed, but passenger capacity would be correspondingly reduced.

While exact figures are not available, it is known that the Germans, transported over 25,000 troops, considerable arms, ammunition and other supplies to Norway, in commandeered commercial planes, during their "blitzkrieg," on that country. The Royal Air Force has purchased some privately owned planes, in this, and other countries for military use.

Fitzpatrick, World War Friend of Poet Kilmer, Promoted to Captaincy

SAN ANTONIO—Packing up this week to leave Ft. Sam Houston, Warrent Officer Thomas A. Fitzpatrick will report at Langley Field as a captain, assuming the duties of assistant adjutant general for GHQ air force there. Into the packing barrels go souvenirs of twenty-three years army service, among them a snapshot of a husky young Yank in World War I uniform with sergeant's chevrons and two wound stripes on the sleeve.

Wearing that uniform Sergeant Fitzpatrick led a rifle platoon in the Aisne-Marne drive; saw his friend Joyce Kilmer, the poet, die of a bullet through the head; stopped one himself and was "invalided back" but recovered in time to get gassed near St. Mihiel.

Capt. Fitzpatrick's promotion comes through the officers' reserve corps in which he has held a commission for a number of years.

168th FA Get 155-mm Guns

PUEBLO, Colo.—Four 155-mm guns with a 35-mile firing range have been assigned to Battery F, 168th Field Artillery, Pueblo National Guard unit. But the outfit may not get to fire them, unless it is sent to the Atlantic or Pacific coast when it is called up for a year of active service.

The range of the guns might prevent their use here.

No Conscripts For Navy

WASHINGTON—No conscripts will be inducted into the naval forces, Secretary of the Navy Knox said regarding the Navy's position to the Selective Military Service Act. He said a sufficient number of volunteers have been and are being obtained to meet the demands of the expansion of the fleet and shore establishments.

AIR FIELD BIDS OPENED

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala.—Bids for construction of new Air Corps Bases at the Municipal Airport, Montgomery Ala.; Selma, Ala., and Elgin Field, Valparaiso, Fla., were opened on Sept. 25, 26, 27.

D. C. GUARD CALL DELAYED

WASHINGTON—District of Columbia National Guard units will not be called before January 3, according to present plans, according to Lt.-Col. Frederick W. Boye of the National Guard Bureau.

Roosevelt Links Radio, Wire, Cable

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt set up this week by executive order a Defense Communications Board to handle all communications problems in case of war or a national emergency. He especially ruled out censorship of communications as part of the board's duties and named two members of the military forces to the five-man committee.

The board was created in preparation for the time when communications in the U. S. would need to be organized to insure the fullest cooperation between units of the armed forces.

Chairman of the board is James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Other members are:

Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief of the Army's Signal Corps.

Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, director of Naval Communications.

Breckenridge Long, Asst. Secretary of State in charge of international communications.

Herbert E. Gaston, Asst. Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Coast Guard.

As outlined by the President, the board's function will be to determine, coordinate and prepare plans for communication facilities of all kinds during any national emergency. These facilities would include radio,

wire and cable and would be especially studied in relation to the needs of the armed forces, other governmental agencies and civilian activities.

It will study the physical aspects of domestic broadcasting, and will recommend such precautions, supplementary facilities and reallocations as it deems desirable under foreseeable military conditions. It will also make plans for speedy and efficient use of all necessary facilities in time of national emergency.

"The board does not propose to interfere with the normal operation of broadcasting," the President said in a statement attached to the executive order, "any more than is necessary for the national protection. Through correlated planning, it will seek to gear the great American communication system to meet any situation the national interest may require."

President Roosevelt Has Plans to Sell 30 U. S. '17 Vintage Merchant Ships To Britain, Say Pearson and Allen

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has plans for another deal with Great Britain, almost as significant as the destroyer-islands deal, according to Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, well-known Washington correspondents.

The plan is to sell to the British 30 merchant vessels owned by the United States and now tied up in the James river, Virginia. The ships were built and used during the World War.

Great Britain is desperately in need of more merchant vessels because of her severe losses in submarine and aerial warfare. Without them, the British fear they will face a shortage of food and essential raw materials.

The ships are part of the once-scorned James river fleet consisting of 92 vessels of about 8000 to 10,000 tons each. The Navy has kept the engines in fair condition. But repairs will be necessary in other parts of the ships before the British can take them over.

A significant factor in the proposed sale is that it will take at least 90 days before they are ready for delivery—30 days to complete the negotiations and 60 days for repairs.

This has indicated that the British are looking ahead to next winter and spring, and have no thought that the battle of Britain might be over by then.

The entire plan according to the columnists is awaiting White House approval, which it is believed will be given.

Puerto Rico to Get 24th Air Group

SAN ANTONIO—True to the traditions of a soldier, enlisted personnel of the 24th Air Base Group at Kelly field gave a lusty shout when told they were slated for duty in far away places. They go to Puerto Rico for indefinite service some time in October.

Many of the 404 men in the outfit came from San Antonio and points near; have seen little of the ways of men out beyond the cotton-and-cactus horizon. They have developed a sudden and keen interest in things Puerto Rican; recall with some satisfaction that their smattering of Spanish, acquired automatically from Spanish-American neighbors, will help in the restaurants and night spots.

Too early to begin packing, they nevertheless are scrambling for last leaves, to run home and tell the folks the good news; maybe have a last date with the girl they used to go with.

Uniforms Like Suits

NEW YORK—Men in the Army now dress more like civilians than ever before, while in 1917 civilians tried to dress like men in the service, a Fifth Avenue tailor said this week.

Commenting on the Army's switch from breeches to trousers, the expert said enlisted men and officers now wear uniforms that in many instances are little different from the slack suits popular in recent years among civilians.

Hitler Hasn't Got All The Secret Weapons; Here Is England's

WASHINGTON—Since the beginning of the European war we have read a lot in the papers regarding secret weapons. Most of the news on that subject seemed to originate, sure enough, in Berlin. For a while it looked like Hitler and his henchmen had all the secret weapons. But not so. England's got one it's a honey.

Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, writers of the famous column, Washington Merry-Go-Round, tells about it thus:

"Britain's new secret anti-aircraft weapon, which is described as neither 'gun, ray, nor balloon', is the most ingenious defense instrument the war has yet devised, according to military reports received here.

"It consists of a shell which, when fired by an anti-aircraft gun, explodes at a desired level and releases a new kind of gas. This gas has the same density as air, and does not dissipate. It holds together, and constitutes a sort of invisible balloon. The gas is harmless—except when it explodes—and then it possesses tremendous destructive power.

"Explosion is by ignition. An airplane engine roaring through one of these gas masses ignites it and causes an explosion which tears the plane to pieces. That is the way the British are reported to be using it."

Colors of 71st Infantry Blessed As Regiment Prepares To Leave

NEW YORK—Before leaving for Fort Dix, N. J., for mobilization with the 44th Division, the 71st Infantry had its colors blessed in a ceremony at the Mall in Central Park.

The 71st's colors include the battle streamers of Bull Run, Gettysburg, San Juan and the Meuse-Argonne, with silver bands on the staff commemorating 15 engagements in Federal service and seven in state service.

The religious ceremony was conducted jointly by Capt. Frederic H. Young, Protestant chaplain; Lt. Bernard Healy, Catholic Chaplain, and Rabbi B. A. Tintner, of West Point. The color guard brought the colors to the front for the blessing by the chaplains while the regiment stood at salute. Prayers were said for deceased members of the regiment.

Lockheed Tests Army's New Interceptor-Pursuit Plane

BURBANK, Cal.—First trial flight of the Army's new fast interceptor-pursuit plane known as the P-38 was made here by the Lockheed Aircraft Co. The chief of the Army Air Corps on a recent inspection of the Lockheed plant described the P-38 as capable of flying over 500 miles an hour.

The plane is powered by two engines, has a 52-foot wingspread and a 38-foot fuselage. The Army has ordered \$52,000,000 worth of them from Lockheed.



YOU'LL GET A SPRINGFIELD—probably, if you are coming into the service. Perhaps you prefer a Garand, the Army's newest and best rifle, but there are not enough to go around. Production will soon be stepped up from 500 to 1000 a day. It won't be long then till every doughboy has one.

—Washington (D. C.) Times Herald Photo

700 Jam New York Recruiting Station; MPs Help City Police Handle Crowd

NEW YORK—Voluntary Army enlistments are whittling down the draft quota in New York. Last Tuesday 700 young men eager to volunteer for military service lined up four abreast at the recruiting station and five military policemen were called from Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to assist the regular city police in handling the unprecedented crowd.

The day before (Monday) the Second Corps Area enlisted 273 from New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Tuesday's enlistments were expected to surpass that number.

From Sept. 1 to 23 the Second Corps reached a new high in recruiting when between the dates 3185 men were inducted into the service. The War Department revealed that the Second Corps is still in sixth place among the corps areas for recruiting within the last week. The total enlistment strength of the Army at the present time is approximately 324,000.

The three states of the Second Corps are still short of their enlistment quota by 2255. But recruiting officers are unusually optimistic about the chances of filling these vacancies.

They asserted little difficulty was expected in getting the required number of men, explaining that a number of applicants were beginning to appear long before the recruiting station opened at 8:30 a. m.

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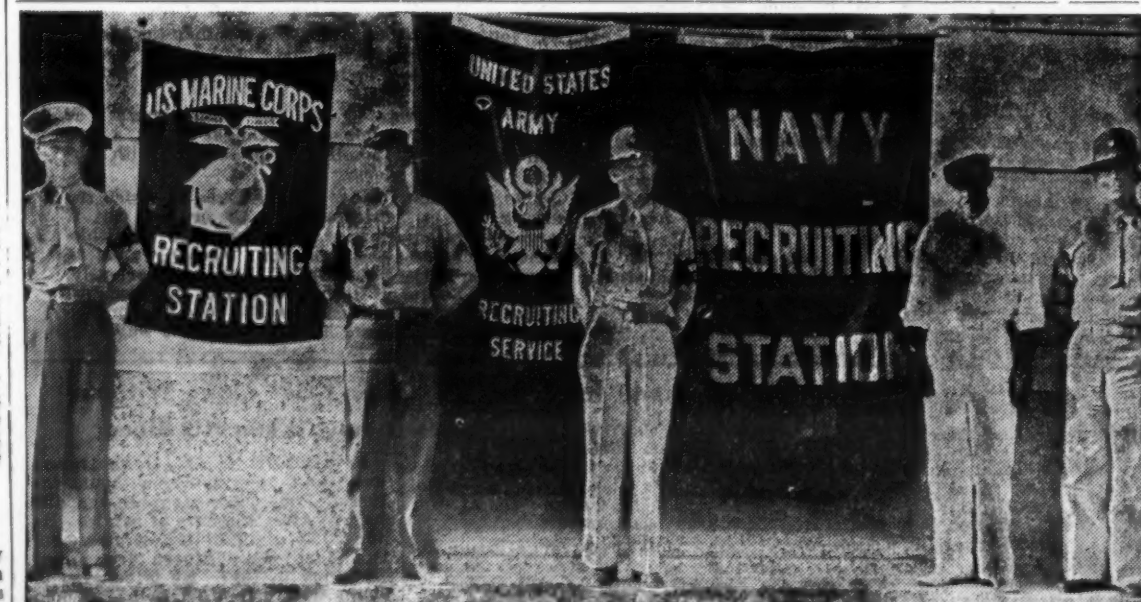
Defense Industries of U. S. Beginning to "Spread out"

WASHINGTON—Slowly but surely the United States is decentralizing its industrial centers so that each will be independent of the other no matter what happens.

To date the country's manufacturing of airplanes, munitions, arms and other defense weapons has been carried on in highly centralized regions. It was pointed out that most of it was huddled in a corner of the United States (New England) which is closest to Europe. If an enemy should establish an air base somewhere in the Western hemisphere near the United States, it wouldn't take very many bombs to blow up our plants and cause irreparable damage to defense industries.

In line with plans to spread U. S. industry all over the landscape, President Roosevelt promised during the week that further expansion of the aviation industry would be centered in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies.

Stephen Early, secretary to the President, was authorized to say that from now on the 29 states in the mountain-central-southern region would receive most of future expansion.



NEW AIRPORT FOR URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO—A new military, commercial and civil airport will be built 10 miles from here as part of Uruguay's national defense program, it was announced by President Alfredo Baldomir. The airport is expected to cost \$6,000,000.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps joined to make this picture of recruiting activities in Texarkana, Ark. They are friendly competitors in the business of interesting young men in the armed services of America. Left to right are Marine Sergeants W. W. Gaspard, W. H. Cearnal; Army Sergeant H. H. Hansen; Navy Chief Machinists Mate, E. H. Coper; Army Sergeant Millard C. Ailes.

—Texarkana (Ark.) Gazette, Staff Photo

20 Upped to Non-com Ranks at Langley Field

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—Twenty members of Headquarters and Barracks Squadron, GHQ Air Force, have been promoted to staff sergeants, sergeants and corporals, according to custom, the staff sergeants were appointed by Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, commander of the GHQ Air Force, and the sergeant by Col. Henry L. Sumner, adjutant general of GHQ Air Force.

A ceremony was held at the station barracks where the men received their warrants. The documents were presented by Lt. Louis J. Letti, adjutant of headquarters squadron.

The new staff sergeants are: two-fifths, drew A. Barna, Desire L. D'Oro, Frank J. Gonsler, Morton P. Gonsler, Edward F. Helsel, Louis F. Helsel, Nicholas M. Podtiaguine, and lion Trotter, and Clyde M. W.

The men promoted to sergeant are: Pvt. Leon E. Braxton, Daniel D. Brinkley, Corp. Mills B. Corp. Frank Mason, PFC Peter Mulligan, PFC Marion E. New, and Corp. Joseph A. Solka.

Those promoted to the rank of corporal are: PFC George Borne, Pvt. Howard G. Isenberg, PFC P. Jolly and Pvt. Ruthford B. S.

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DR Requests Nine Millions to Train Defense Engineers

WASHINGTON—The national defense program is short of trained engineers. To remedy the situation, President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate \$9,000,000 to finance a training program for engineers now engaged in defense work. Courses that would be given to these employees include designing, material inspection, production supervising, stress analyzing, engineering drafting, naval and marine engineering. The program would be conducted under the supervision of the Office of Education. The President also asked for \$36,000,000 for the Office of Education to enable it to continue the youth education training program. Youths over the country are being trained as skilled workers in vocational schools and this training will have to stop Nov. 1 if additional funds are not appropriated. Another \$80,000,000 is asked for the Office of Education to rent buildings and install equipment in areas near defense industries where vocational schools are not located.

Funds Approved by Sub-Committee For Selectee Supplies

WASHINGTON—A defense bill which will provide \$1,500,000,000 for paying, feeding and clothing army conscripts was approved by the House Appropriations Subcommittee. Chairman Woodrum said the measure would be rushed to the full appropriations committee and from there it would probably go to the House before the week is out. Originally it contained an additional appropriation of \$338,000,000 for the construction of barracks for 100,000 men, but that sum was taken out and passed as a separate measure last week to expedite a start on construction of housing facilities. This bill is expected to be the last major defense fund request submitted to the present session of Congress.

ive England Mosquito Boats, Admiral Urges

CHICAGO—Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. N., retired, urged the United States to follow up its recent swap of 50 destroyers to Great Britain for air bases by procuring an "adequate number" of mosquito boats "to forestall any chance the U-boats of Germany may have in the Atlantic." Admiral Standley spoke before a meeting sponsored by the Chicago chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. "As we advance with our rearmament," he said, "we should throw more and more ships, airplanes, munitions and all the material aid and comfort at our command into the democracy's fight against Hitlerism." Other speakers at the meeting included Dorothy Thompson, columnist; staff secretary Murray, mayor of San Antonio; and former member of Congress, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Brig. Gen.

Foot Posters Tell Men How to Answer Questions

WASHINGTON — There will be all chance of error on the part of drafted men when they register for service Oct. 16. Master copies of a two-foot placard explaining how to answer the questions to be put to registrants have been sent to the states. The placards will be reproduced and posted in all registration stations. The posters contain instructions for listing name, address, birthplace, telephone number, age, country of citizenship. Detailed information is given on necessary on name of person who will always know registrant's address, relationship and address of employer, name, place of employment, PFC, and certificate of verification that facts given are true.

"Georgia Leads Recruiting

ATLANTA—Georgia, with 7584 enlisted, led eight Southeastern states in enlistments in the U. S. Army for the year ending Aug. 31. Since the Fourth corps area as a whole leads the country in recruitment, Georgia may be considered the state in this respect in the nation.

Meet Major Julia O. Flickke, Who Heads Army Nurse Corps Shortly to Get 1135 New Recruits

WASHINGTON—The Army Nurse Corps, will be increased to 1,135 nurses. This is an increase of 435 over the old authorized strength of 700. There are actually 149 vacancies to be filled according to the Superintendent of the Corps, Mrs. (Major) Julia O. Flickke.

Girls, to fill these vacancies, will only be appointed from the graduates of accredited schools of nursing. To be eligible for appointment, they must be in good health, single, not under 60 inches in height, of standard weight for age and height and between 22 and 30 years of age. Army nurses, in the roll of "recruiting officers," often address graduating classes, at nursing schools, to induce them to take up army nursing. Applications are also received as a result of articles published in professional journals.

Upon appointment, army nurses are relatively commissioned second lieutenants; promotion to higher grades, and pay increases are governed by length of service and they are eligible for retirement after 30 years service, or at any time if they become disabled in the line of duty.

Under present organization plans, army nurse corps strength is based on the allocation of one nurse to 270 militarized persons, or about two nurses for every three rifle companies.

Superintendent Flickke's job, is one that every young nurse, can hope to bag eventually, as it is filled by the promotion and detail of an army nurse. Those elevated to this responsible position are given the relative rank of Major. Mrs. Flickke, is



MAJOR JULIA O. FLICKKE
—Washington Press Photo Bureau

the second woman in the history of our Army, to hold that coveted rank. She served with distinction during the World War, has been in the active service for 22 years and is of high academic and professional standing.

In the event of war, Major Flickke will call 15,000 Red Cross reservists to the colors all of whom have volunteered their services for an emergency.

Permanent Conscription Law Urged By Legionnaires at Boston Meeting

BOSTON—The American Legion, assembled here 75,000 strong for its annual convention this week, elected a new national commander, acknowledged the best wishes of President Roosevelt and J. Edgar Hoover, urged a permanent draft law, more aid to Britain and went to the New York World's Fair.

Three million spectators cheered the rank-and-file, their children and their wives, as they trooped through Boston's crooked streets in their yearly parade. The parade was America's greatest annual reminder of the time in 1917 when the same men wore one color, carried packs and went off to war. For the first time in 23 years, the Legionnaires marched before an audience which felt that another war might be just around the corner.

The parade was led by Maj. Gen. Woodruff, commander of the First corps area, who later addressed Legion leaders at a ceremonial dinner. Milo J. Warner, Toledo attorney and World War captain, was elected National Commander, taking over that post from Raymond J. Kelly.

In a message read at the opening of the convention, President Roosevelt said that the spiritual resources which the Legion fosters are "imperative factors in the strength and peace of our nation."

WARNS OF THREAT TO PEACE

The President warned that the conflict abroad "whether we like it or not constitutes a threat against the peace of the entire world." He called for further action to protect

the American way of life "against any form of aggression which may endanger it."

The Edward M. Monahan Post's national champion band of Sioux City, Ia., and the national champion drum and bugle corps of Hackensack, N. J., played as the 1500 delegates and many alternates congregated for joint session with auxiliary delegates.

J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation director, enlisted American Legionnaires membership (1,060,000 strong) as aids to his G-Men in a counter-offensive against fifth columnists.

"The spy, the saboteur and the subverter must be met and conquered," he said. "You can be of invaluable assistance at this time by reporting directly to the FBI acts which you believe inimical to the national defense. These facts can then be evaluated by trained investigators."

The Legion urged that military conscription be made a permanent system in the United States. A demand that we "give all possible aid to Britain" now, was also among resolutions adopted by the committee on national defense.



BRITAIN WILL WIN—was the cheering message brought back to America by Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, left. He, Col. Carl Spaatz, center, and Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, right, have returned from England where they learned at first hand what the stout-hearted British are doing to meet the German onslaught.
—Acme Photo

Nation To Get War Roads

Washington—Advanced though it is, America's system of highways is not suited to the problem presented by an Army swiftly becoming motorized. War Department and defense officials aim to make it so.

They are taking a lesson from Hitler's lightning military moves over his Autobahnen, modernized motorways for mechanized troops and supplies. The problem is being attacked from several angles.

A special transportation division of the National Defense Advisory commission is listing highway transport facilities. An inventory of highway needs is being made at the President's request. The Public Roads Administration, cooperating with state highway officials, is completing a survey of roads under War Department advice.

As a result, more than 80,000 miles of strategic highways will be improved and 2000 vital military bridges strengthened, rebuilt or relocated. Particular attention is paid to bridge strength, strategic road width, connections with urban centers and planned Army, Navy and Air bases. A \$212,000,000 program has been announced to start immediately for building 3112 miles of "access" roads to 112 cantonments and bases.

and bases.

As a primary step, the WPA will give "rigid priority" to building a 70,000-mile network of military roads and preparing air bases, many of them just south of the Canadian border. Following Army suggestions, the WPA would lace large areas with highways patterned on the German motorways. Improvements of U. S. Highway 1 between Washington and New York is on the program, which will soon employ 600,000 WPA workers.

Summer maneuvers of the Army showed the inadequacy of existing roads for quick an safe transportation of men and material. A new drive has been started for completion of the Pan-American Highway linking North and South America. The only major segment actually constructed is that between the Texas border and Mexico City. Several lesser portions are in use en route to Buenos Aires, but most of the work remains to be done.

Chemical Society Announces 4 Miracle Discoveries of Potential Army Use

DETROIT—Four new miracle chemicals, which may in the future be adopted for war or Army use, have been announced to the world by the American Chemical Society now meeting here.

The new discoveries are: wall paint which kills disease germs, a new type of explosive, electrical weaving machine and the first step in extraction of synthetic quinine from oil wells.

The antiseptic paint, which retains its power for six years after it has been applied to the wall, kills typhoid and other germs. Good for children's rooms, hospitals and damp places. Nothing was said about Army barracks, but it certainly would be useful there in promoting and maintaining good health among soldiers.

The explosive is a combination of butadiene and ozone. It is terrific. In a demonstration a tiny bit of it sent a piece of metal to drill two clean holes through a water bottle 15 feet away, one on each side of the bottle, a feat no bullet could ordinarily do.

The quinine discovery is a boon to America because this country's supply comes from the Dutch East Indies. Also because it is vital in war. The molecule isolated is the essential thing in synthetic quinine. It can be made from natural gas and other oil well gases. Dr. H. B. Haas is the first to report a practical way to make the essential molecule in America.

The electrical weaving machine makes the velvet type of fabrics. It picks up short threads and shoots them like arrows, to stand on their heads, their tips sticking into a new type of resin coating the base fabric. In the old way velvet is made by sewing in threads and cutting off their ends like mown grass. This machine probably will never be

adopted for army use. There seems no danger of the Army's adopting velvet uniforms.

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Published by the Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Editors: Ray Hoyt, Don Mace, Melvin Ryder.

5c Per Copy — \$2.00 Per Year

Vol. 1, No. 7 September 28, 1940

Dastardly Act And Nazi Explanation

In the midst of a stormy sea 600 miles from their homes in England, 77 kids from 5 to 15 years old bravely and uncomprehendingly sang "Roll Out the Barrel" until in the darkness of the night the sea swallowed them up. They were fleeing from Nazi aerial wrath to the safety offered by Canada on these blessed American shores. But they did not escape. A submarine overtook them in the night and torpedoed their ship, the City of Benares, without warning. Stunned England and stunned America heard the news Monday. Only 19 children survived due to the violence of the explosion and the bitter exposure in open boats.

Secretary of State Hull at once issued a statement stamping the act as "dastardly" and in England screaming headlines called it "murder on the seas."

Germany was quick to suggest that the British torpedoed their own ship with their own children aboard for propaganda purposes, an accusation as dastardly as the deed itself.

As if to seek all possible alibis for the horrible deed, the German propaganda minister included in his statements the significant half-admission that even if a German submarine was responsible for the sinking, the British had been warned many times that ships sailing in the North Atlantic "do so at their own risk."

National Guardsmen began their period of training and service this week and soon others will join them. In a short time also, hundreds of thousands of civilians selected through the draft will put aside the pursuits of peace to learn the arts of war.

This is no picnic or hilarious vacation which these men are entering upon. It is a grim, resolute preparation for the protection of this Hemisphere against armed force.

It is silly to say that these new soldiers are making a personal sacrifice in order to guard against "possible invasion" by Britain, Canada or Switzerland. Every American knows that this period of training and the whole furious rush to arm America is aimed at three nations. They are Germany, Italy and Japan, Axis partners, or as we might put it, the "Unholy Alliance."

If there were need of a motive to wring out of the new Army the last ounce of energy toward making the American fighting machine the most powerful in the world, able to meet alone, if necessary, the Axis combination of powers, news of last week's atrocity would have provided it.

In the American way of life and in the American temperament, there is no place for a conception of "total war" of the Nazi variety. It outrages every element of human decency.

It is true that we have grown soft in a world which up to 1939 we considered civilized. But now we know what we are facing, we have the spirit to harden ourselves.

American can and will face resolutely and defeat this monstrous savagery which has been loosed upon the earth, under the sea and in the air.

Army and Civilians

When Kipling wrote "It's 'Tommy this' and 'Tommy that' and 'Tommy in the way' but it's 'Howdy, Mr. Atkins' when the band begins to play," he was writing about a peculiar bit of national psychology which seems to have been in effect for a long time. A sharp distinction has always been drawn between soldiers and civilians.

As Kipling pointed out, the nation's defenders come in for better treatment at the hands of the public when a war is imminent.

The feeling on the part of the public has not been altogether the fault of civilians. There has not been lacking in the Army a certain amount of snobbishness among officers which has aggravated the rift between the Army and the public.

Just as it is always true of large bodies of men, there have been a few doughboys who have been guilty of bad citizenship in the communities where they were stationed. The fact that they were in uniform easily identified them to the public who in most cases were quick to pin the mis-

Anglo-British Cooperation Grows

While Nazi newspapers screamed "Anglo-American Alliance", observers saw many signs in the week's news of increasing cooperation between America and Britain in what some described as the last stand of the Democracies.

But it was far from being a last stand. In fact as reports came in from the far East, from western Africa and from Canada, it began to appear that America was in process of strengthening the British stand to the point where the Britons might take the offensive in what has been admittedly a back to the wall fight against the totalitarians.

The strong stand taken by the United States against Japanese expansion into Indo-China complicated Japan's military problems there. Secretary Hull's unqualified condemnation of the Japanese move might have been taken by the Japs as the usual ineffectual protest of the "decadent" Democracies, had it not been followed quickly by news that the United States will withdraw its nationals from portions of China occupied by Japanese troops.

Thursday, President Roosevelt implemented the American disapproval of Japanese aims by slapping an embargo on scrap and steel. Henceforward the metal will be exported only to Britain or to countries in the Western Hemisphere. The order is tantamount to placing the United States alongside Britain as a non-belligerent with British sympathies.

Germany, quick to sense the direction of the American move, immediately brought pressure upon Japan to proclaim her alliance with the to-

talitarian powers, an alliance which has long been in effect secretly, according to expert opinion. Golden bullets in the form of a \$25,000,000 loan to China and an offer of military supplies to Indo-China for use in repelling the Japanese invasion further indicated that Uncle Sam means business in the Orient. Convinced that notes and protests have little effect on the Japs, America appears ready to take up the patrol of the East, basing her navy on Singapore. Such a move means only one of two things. Either the Japs will back down or the United States Fleet will see some action in the Pacific.

Meanwhile a clamor arose throughout America for increasing support of Britain in the war. A Gallup poll showed that slightly more than half of the American people are in favor of multiplying our efforts to aid Britain's side. The sentiment is growing, spurred on by the urgent plea of many prominent persons who see in the move a chance to keep the war safely insulated from American shores.

In the month of August, it was reported that \$31,735,000 worth of war material had been shipped to Britain and there were excellent prospects of increasing that amount during September.

The British were grateful, but appealed for more flying ships, more bombers, more rifles. The appeal did not fall on deaf ears. Washington rumors indicate that in a short time, America will release to Britain some of her latest type long range bombers, ships which will give the RAF powerful weapons to carry the war to the heart of Germany.

deeds of a few soldiers on the Army as a whole.

Lt. Col. Lewis B. Hershey, speaking at the Willard hotel in Washington this week, said, "The Army has been held apart from the nation too long. Conscription is going to help integrate the two. The nation must look upon the Army as a college does its football team. The nation must take pride and an active interest in its Army."

And the public has already shown that it is going to do just what Colonel Hershey suggested. Plans have been announced by various civic organizations to open the doors of the communities to soldiers in the neighborhood of cantonments and posts.

There will be dances, social gatherings and a general mingling of civilians with Army men. Community leaders have already announced plans to brighten the period of grim training which faces more than a million civilians and to lighten the burden which is now to fall on the sturdy shoulders of the Regulars and Guardsmen who will have to give that training.

The public will have an opportunity to become acquainted with the Army. They will learn that the professional soldier and the civilian soldier are just ordinary citizens no different from other citizens who live in nearby communities.

Because total war has forced upon the nation a total defense, there will be a tendency to erase the artificial distinction between the job of manufacturing bullets and the job of shooting those bullets at an invader.

The Army can help that erasure along by remembering that the development of a right public attitude toward the Army is essential to the Army's welfare and efficiency. It will therefore be necessary for every soldier, officer or enlisted man, to do whatever he can to preserve the good name of his organization and to merit the good opinion of the public.

Then, in truth, we shall be neither Army nor civilians but citizens, each doing his allotted job to the best of his ability in a common cause, the preservation of the American way of life.

Maybe It's the Size of His Feet

There is something that puzzles me very much.

And that is, does a rookie remain a rookie indefinitely, or does he automatically become a veteran when he can stay out of duff?

There will always be people who look raw even after twenty years in the outfit.

So time isn't the element, no, we can do very well without it.

On the other hand, some rookies don't look like rookies until they put on a suit of O. D. or denim in a fit of bumptiousness.

And then the effect is somewhat less than scrumptious, yes?

Should a rookie be admitted to the tribe when he stops looking for striped paint?

Or when he realizes that snipes ain't?

Or does the problem hinge on the answer to subtle questions of deportment and character like what would he do if a woman from Carthage fainted in the rec hall from shocked morals and he was the only one there to nurse her—

Or even worse?

I would be a brother to the one who shows his face around here with the answer to this baffler, for I find the question not only downright moot.

But I am losing a lot of sleep to boot.

—Tony March.

Hip Shots

The official organ of the Russian Navy, "Red Fleet", accuses the U. S. of imperialism, says we are about to grab the Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands, to safeguard approaches to South America. Now if we just "protected" them as Joe Stalin's boys have been "protecting" Finland, Eastern Poland and Eastern Rumania, that would be different.

Mention of Germany's "super-super" bombers which recently led an aerial attack on Britain just shows how this super-colossal war has made it tough on writers. They used up all the superlatives early in the war.

A New Jersey man was heard to remark feelingly while slapping at his arm, "Well, anyway, it could be worse. Just suppose these mosquitoes were as big as bombers."

The British are manufacturing earplugs for use during bombing attacks. That's an idea. The Army could use a few as protection against Saturday night Carusos in the barracks.

Brought before a police court judge on a charge of drunken driving, Joe Noirot said, "Why, I was sober as a judge." He was fined \$50. Just another simile that exploded in his face.

Headline: "Hairdos Cost Women \$2,400,000 a Year." 'Tain't the way I heard it from the husbands.

A General out West advised his men to be tough but human. When the newspapers reported it, someone pasted a clipping over Sergeant Clubber's bunk. So now he says, "Come, my sons" and the men know what sons he means.

MIAMI RECRUITING GAINS

MIAMI—Maj. H. E. McGaffey, Army recruiting officer, said enlistments have doubled and 67 men have joined here so far this month.

That It May Not Happen Here —



TWO'S A CROWD
Corporal: Quiet down that end of the barracks! It's after taps. What's biting you, anyhow?
Voice (in agony): That's what I'd like to know!

Ever notice that Mussolini always looks as though he had just said: "Put that in your pipe and smoke it?"

Captain (inspecting mess hall): Did you use hot water and soap on these tables?

K. P.: No, sir. I just dry cleaned them.

A RECRUIT IS A MAN WHO HAS THREE TOWELS AND A COMPLETE ISSUE KIT.

MOURNFUL NUMBER
I hate one kind of sandwich, Which they really should not vend:
The kind when you bite the beginning, The middle comes out of the end.

Company Clerk: I asked for a loan of two dollars. This is only one.
Topkick: Yeah. It's the fairest way. You lose one and I lose one.

Mrs. Lieutenant; Harry, here comes company for dinner.
Lieutenant: Quick! Let's run out on the porch picking our teeth.

US AND SHAKESPEARE
A goldbrick by any other name would drag his feet.

"That's a very slovenly rookie."
"Yes, sir."
"Are you sure he washes?"
"Oh, he washes all right, but he dries a bad color."

Hank, the mess sergeant, says: It might cost money to have the knives sharpened, but it's a lot cheaper than buying tender meat.

The bunch sitting around the barracks stove listened attentively as the old sergeant said:

"I remember that horrible night in the trenches as if it was yesterday. There we stood, horrified. The Kid knelt on the ground, his hand upraised, pleading for the help of the gods. Shells burst overhead, casting eerie shadows upon the faces of the panic-stricken men. It could not happen!"

"'Geusalem,' murmured one of the men, 'Shoot—for heaven's sake, shoot!'"

"Give him time—take it easy," I soothed him.

"The Kid drew back his arm slow-

Letters

Editor, Army Times:

A copy of Army Times was placed on my desk this morning and I to compliment you for the splendid paper you are getting out, deal exclusively with the Service. • • • Lt. Col. Edward C. B. Public Relations Officer, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Editor, Army Times,

This office has received all of your fine paper since its issue, and appreciates the courtesy of these papers and are very grateful to have received them and that we will continue to be on mailing list to receive each as it arrives from the press. We your paper most interesting and formative, and it is a pleasure this office to add your paper to mailing list.

With best personal regards to and to the success of Army Times, I remain,

F. J. Pearson, Lt.-Col. G. Ward, Officer in Charge, U. S. Army Information Service.

Editor, Army Times,

***You appear to have a publication here for which there will be considerable demand without doubt.

***Wishing you success with Army Times, I am,

W. T. BALS, Lt. Col., GS, Headquarters, 3rd Army, Corps Area.

ly. The eyes of 10 men were riveted upon him. Suddenly his arm forward, the fingers opened, and the lights of the flares in the we saw the most ghastly impossibility actually happen. . .

"What was it?" breathed a listener.

"The Kid," said the old sergeant, "had made eight straight passes a row."

• • •

OH, BODDER

The scientist will tell you that a Loves most of all his mudder.

But we have one down on our That's crazy about his fodder.

"Oh, no, no, no," the scientist, In accents madd will mudder,

"He cannot be more fond of Than he is of the udder."

The panhandler approached walrus-mustached man in front of the Army Club.

"Can you spare two bits?" bum whined.

"Sirrah, you are talking to eral Scalplock!" roared the old

"I give no quarter!"

Chanute Field Undergoes Big Expansion Of Building, Personnel and Equipment

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill. — This Army Air Center, once nearly abandoned as impracticable, is now undergoing complete rehabilitation. The tremendous interest in the expansion of the Air Service is responsible for the field's revival.

Since the fiscal year of 1939, the personnel of the field has increased from 2,000 to 7,000 with prospects for a strength of 16,000, commissioned and enlisted, in 1941.

Chanute Field, known as the Home of the Air Corps Technical Schools, which are located at three sites. At this field are the Department of Mechanics, teletypes operators and maintenance course and the Link-trainer specialists course.

Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., features

the Department of Communications, radio repairers and operators. At Lowry Field, Denver, are located the clerical, photography and armament courses.

Chanute Field embraces all schooling relative to Aviation maintenance: airplane mechanics, aircraft welders, aircraft machinists, and numerous specialists courses, including Link-trainer, parachute, instrument, propeller and electrical specialists.

Building construction, necessary to house and train the increased personnel, includes new hangars, 2,200-man barracks, Headquarters and Administration Building, and a 120-bed hospital. Contracts have been let for 160 additional structures, to be completed in 90 days.

KPs, MPs, Saluting Are Same As In 1917, But Army of Today Is Vastly Different

The American Army into which National Guardsmen and trainees of 1940 are being inducted is a far different kind of army from the AEF of 1917-18, in which the fathers of many of today's soldiers served and fought.

It is an army different in organization, in tactics, in weapons and equipment; but it still retains the splendid heritage of its traditions. And there still remain the unchanging Army customs—the saluting, the P., the husky M. P.

The thousands of men who will off "civies" for khaki will become doughboys, redlegs and cavalymen just as their fathers did, and at first many of them will be using the same weapons the past generation used. But as more modern equipment becomes available, the famous French 75, the Stokes-Brandt trench mortar, even the trusty Springfield, will be replaced by arms of greater power.

STRENGTH INCREASED

The exact form of the new Army still uncertain. Details not only remain to be solved, but even the broad basis of the tactical structure subject to alterations as plans are developed.

As now planned the country's 18 guard infantry divisions will eventually be built up to a war strength of 18,300 men. For the present, they will remain square divisions, but reorganization into streamlined divisions will probably come later.

The nine streamlined or triangular divisions of the Regular Army will number 14,000 by the time they take the field. Neither the National Guard nor Regular divisions are entirely motorized. The infantrymen move by shank's mare as of old, but they do ride a great deal of the time and their equipment is carried in trucks. They can now move about 100 miles a day.

All 27 infantry divisions compose the backbone of the American Army, for infantry is still considered the force that wins the battles, and there are more doughboys equipped with a variety of modern arms than there are cavalymen and artillerymen.

SPIRIT STILL THERE

Equipment and arms include nearly everything imaginable from mess-kits and bedding to big 155-mm howitzers. The Garand semiautomatic rifle, now being produced to replace the Springfield, uses an eight-round clip as compared to the five in the Springfield.

The modern soldier, when he gets his Garand (and it is unlikely that many of this year's trainees will get one), will have about 2½ times more fire-power than the man with the Springfield, since he can fire at a faster rate.

The same difference exist throughout the Army. Civilian soldiers and trainees will find that fire power and speed and flexibility must become the keynote of the modern army. Even the close-order drill has been changed. The days of "Squads right!" and "Squads left!" have gone. Much has changed but the spirit of the Army is still there.

West Pointers Trounce New Yorkers, 12-6, In Polo Game for Army Fund

NEW YORK — Riding as a well-balanced unit, the West Point Officers' polo team, which won a 12-6 decision over Governors Island in a polo match that was one of the features of the Army Day Relief Program at Governors Island. An enthusiastic crowd of 3,500, including many civil and military officials, saw the visitors spring what was considered a big upset.

Proceeds of the program will go toward the Army Relief Society fund, which for 40 years has provided for needy widows and orphans of enlisted men and officers.

In addition to the game, which was developed into a rout after the first two chukkers, concerts were given by the 16th Infantry and World's Fair Regular Army bands. A parade of the 16th was reviewed by Gen. Hugh A. Drum, and an exhibition of military calisthenics of S. G. given by the World's Fair command, Sgt. J. J. Phillips.

As the semi-final match in the second corps area polo championship got underway, it appeared that Governors Island would come through as expected. But with the start of the second session the West Point officers went places in a hurry. Capt. H. W. Johnson registered two tallies and Lt. Gordon Cusack another. In the third session the West Pointers, coordinating in the fashion, went ahead by 8-4. Hereafter the spectators watched Governors Island try in vain to catch up with the visitors.

Among the prominent figures in the grand stand, besides Lieut. Gen. Drum, were Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bulard, retired; Major Gen. W. L. Short, commander of the Fourth Corps Area; Captain Robert Dempsey, chief of the United States Coast Guard, Brig. Gen. I. J. Phillipson, Major Gen. John J. Phelan and Sir Geoffrey Haggard, the British Consul General of New York.

One hundred pigeons were released from lofts for their annual race to Fort Monmouth, N. J. They made a spectacular sight circling over the field a dozen times before winging to their destination. During the precision drill of the troops from the World's Fair the

crowd was amused by the actions of a canine intruder. He was "Butch," one-eyed dog mascot of Company L of Governors Island, who followed the soldiers through their exhibition without interfering with them.

Most of the World's Fair soldiers are from Company L and the dog's intrusion was in the nature of a welcome to them. Many of the officers' wives were busy knitting throughout the program. A query revealed that they were making sweaters for the British soldiers.

Cavalry Moves Quickened As Horses Ride Trucks

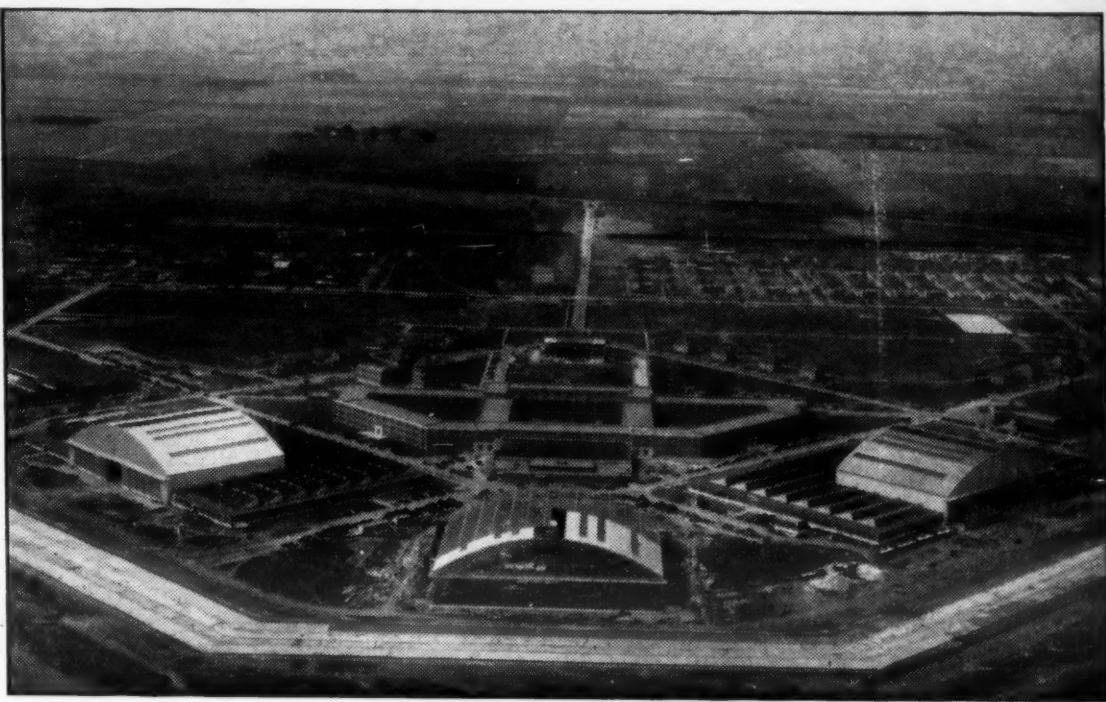
HARRISBURG, Pa. — Cavalry mounts riding in trucks, and fast armored scout cars have been combined in an experimental National Guard reconnaissance unit in Pennsylvania, Major Gen. Edward Martin, Adjutant General, disclosed.

The organization, said to be the first of its kind in the United States, will enable cavalry units to keep pace with the swift mechanized forces, and scout rough terrain not suitable for motor travel, far in advance of their normal operations.

SIGNAL SCHOOL AVAILABLE

BOSTON—Opportunities to learn radio, telephone and telegraph, and teletype operation are now available to 147 men of New England in the Army Signal Corps, it was announced by Lt-Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer.

These Signal Corps posts are limited to high school graduates, unless they have mechanical training, and they must also be unmarried, between the ages of 18 and 35.



DIVE A PLANE—at Chanute Field's newest hangar, under construction in the immediate foreground of the picture, and this is what you see. Directly beyond the hangar is Chanute's new 2200 man barracks and the adjacent hospital. Beyond the huge barracks is the as yet uncompleted headquarters and administration building, flanked by rows of commissioned and non-commissioned officers' quarters. The city-like cluster of dwellings in the background, right, is a group of temporary barracks, each housing 60 men.

—Army Air Corps Photo

One Plant Builds Armor, One Trucks, Another Engines for Army's Tanks

WASHINGTON—"Panzer division! Pooley. Why say, Buddy, if them Germans ever stack up against our tanks, we'll shove 'em clear into Russia."

"Where you gonna get the tanks?"

"Why make 'em. Ain't we the greatest industrial nation on earth? How about the automobile companies? They can turn 'em out."

"Well maybe so, if they don't come over for a year more. But making tanks is not like making automobiles. It takes different machinery."

Some think a tank is a simple little item to produce! It is, however, eight or ten tons of armor plate that will stop anything up to a good-sized cannon shell; a couple of hundred horsepower engine that will drive it 50 miles an hour over anything a mountain goat could navigate; a set of caterpillar tracks that won't break down no matter how deep the mud; a half-dozen machine guns that can sling a couple of thousand shots a minute; and a radio set to keep in touch with what the commanding officer has in mind.

That's all that's necessary, except to put together a crew that can stand the gaff of sitting on top of a red-hot engine inside of the steel turtle that attempts to knock their brains out by bouncing around the landscape, while the men with machine guns buttoned practically into their laps make life miserable for anything that gets in their way.

Under the reorganization of the Army, we are building up the new Armored Force, made up from the mobile forces of the Infantry and Cavalry, and formed into divisions resembling the famous German "Panzer" divisions.

These divisions are going to need a lot of tanks, several thousand of them, and it is up to the National Defense Advisory Commission to see that the Army gets those tanks with their requisite machine guns, ammunition to run the guns, and fuel to run the tanks.

TANKS ARE PLANNED

The problem of tank production starts with the design. That's basic and important. It takes about 2,500 individual drawings, each drawing exactly to scale, to build a tank. Or, rather, it takes that many to build a light tank. A heavy tank takes more.

After the designs are complete, there is the little item of machines to make the tank. These are the machine tools discussed in an earlier article. A lot of people think that automobile factories can turn out tanks very easily, but when it is realized that the job of bending a piece of sheet metal around to make the smooth curved automobile fender doesn't require as much machinery as is necessary to wrap a 2 inch thick face-hardened armor plate tank hide into shape, it begins to be clear why it isn't as easy as it sounds. But our machine tool manufacturers can build machines to do that job on 2-inch tank armor. They are already doing the job.

It has also been said that the tractor companies that build crawler type tractors could also be utilized for tank building, but a mobile force needs tractors to haul their big guns around. Also, we need plenty of

U. S. Building 1000 Planes per Month; Britain Gets Half

WASHINGTON—America now is building about 1000 airplanes a month, according to reports received by officials of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Of this total Britain is receiving approximately 50 percent or 500 planes a month.

It is expected that by February or March of next year, the U. S. will increase its output of planes to 18,000 to 20,000 per year. But the factories will not be "in real production" under emergency contracts awarded by the government for the expansion of the Army and Navy until next June.

New factories now under construction completed by that time and the delivery of machine tools now on order are expected to speed up production, possibly to 25,000 to 30,000 a year, according to present estimates. It may be that the growth of the national emergency will call for further increase of facilities and a consequent increase in the annual output of planes above 30,000.

An official of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce said that the production program has "moved out of Washington" and is now within the four walls of the factories.

go into the treads. These rubber blocks are fitted into the treads, the treads are linked together in an endless belt, the endless belt is delivered to the company that made the tank body, and with other parts, the whole thing is assembled into a finished tank.

PARCEL OUT PARTS

The same process is true of many other specialized items that go into tanks. The motor is not built by the company that produced the body. That is built, too, by a specialist, probably in an airplane motor factory because our tank motors resembled an airplane motor more than an automobile motor. The guns have to be produced in their respective factories. Each part has to be designed to fit exactly into the holes that the tank body manufacturer drilled in the hide of the tank to receive it.

The tank, of course, is just one unit of our mobile land forces. In order that these forces can keep up with the tanks, they must be provided with motorcycles, scout cars, contact cars, and troop transport cars. In the main, these are ordinary trucks. Perhaps they have been dressed up a little with steel armor on the sides or with special springs to carry the extra weight.

Some of them, like the troop transport cars, have tracks like a tanks instead of rear wheels, so they can move better over rough country, but essentially they are the trucks that roll down the nation's automotive production lines by the thousands every day. There is no question about our ability to produce them as we have been doing for years. The only problem is a smooth and even flow of these mobile units without interfering with normal production. This has been solved to the extent that present schedules call for delivery of 25,000 trucks to the armed services before the end of 1940.

RECRUITING OFFICE SWAMPED

CLEVELAND—More than 600 applicants stormed the Recruiting Office on September 23.

Fort Ord Rounds Into Shape As Newest Post

FORT ORD, Calif.—The Monterey hills are echoing to the racket of hammers and saws, steam shovels are grunting and the roads are alive with men and trucks as Fort Ord, the Army's newest post, rounds into shape.

More than 10,000 men and officers are already here, forming the 7th Division and other units of the Fort Ord-Presidio of Monterey area under the command of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

With all organizations authorized to increase to war strength about Oct. 1, 15,000 men are expected to occupy this post within a few weeks. Besides the 7th Division, the 11th Cavalry and other corps and army units are now stationed here.

Contractors are rushing work on the new cantonment and WPA workers are pushing through their road-building project. They expect to have the Fort fully ready for occupancy by the end of the year.

Five hundred and fifty-eight buildings are being constructed under present contracts, including barracks, mess halls, post exchanges, a theater with a capacity of 900, administration buildings and a hospital of 600 beds. A big storm-sewer project now underway will eliminate floods of the type which harassed the 3rd Division here last year.

Sparta Citizens Ask Return of Troops

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—Exemplary conduct of the 65,000 men who participated in the recent maneuvers at Camp McCoy, apparently astonished the local citizenry, who were not quite prepared for Kipling's "Plaster Saints." Unsolicited letters testifying to the high character of the men are arriving daily at Sixth Corps Area Headquarters.

Civilians who have had but little contact with the military are never quite sure what they may expect. Once they meet on common ground, however, their opinions are generally changed. They find the soldiery remarkably like themselves, only dressed differently, Army officials say.

Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding the Sixth Corps Area and the Second Army, cited a number of communications received by him. In every instance prominent citizens expressed sincere appreciation and called the soldiers "good neighbors."

Commented Mr. William R. McCaul, an attorney of Tomah, Wis., "We certainly hope they will use this territory in future maneuvers." Such letters of commendation are typical of encampments in all parts of the country.

Inventor of "Pepperbox" Gun To Show Army How It Works

GASTONIA, N. C.—Army technicians have asked Clyde Stewart, Gastonia mechanic, to go to Springfield, Mass., and demonstrate a new multi-firing machine gun he has developed for defense against dive bombers.

Stewart said his gun is a "pepperbox" machine gun, capable of firing a spray of 30 or more bullets simultaneously at low-flying bombers while its center barrel is firing tracer bullets for target location at night.

Sergeant's Deadly Bomb Studied by Government

FORT ROSECRANS, Calif.—An aerial bomb developed by Master Sgt. Frank Newton, member of the ordnance department here is reported capable of having its destructive capacity multiplied fifty-fold by a new method of construction.

Newton said a 2000-pound bomb with this revolutionary development could be given the annihilation effect of a 100,000-pound missile without any increase in weight.

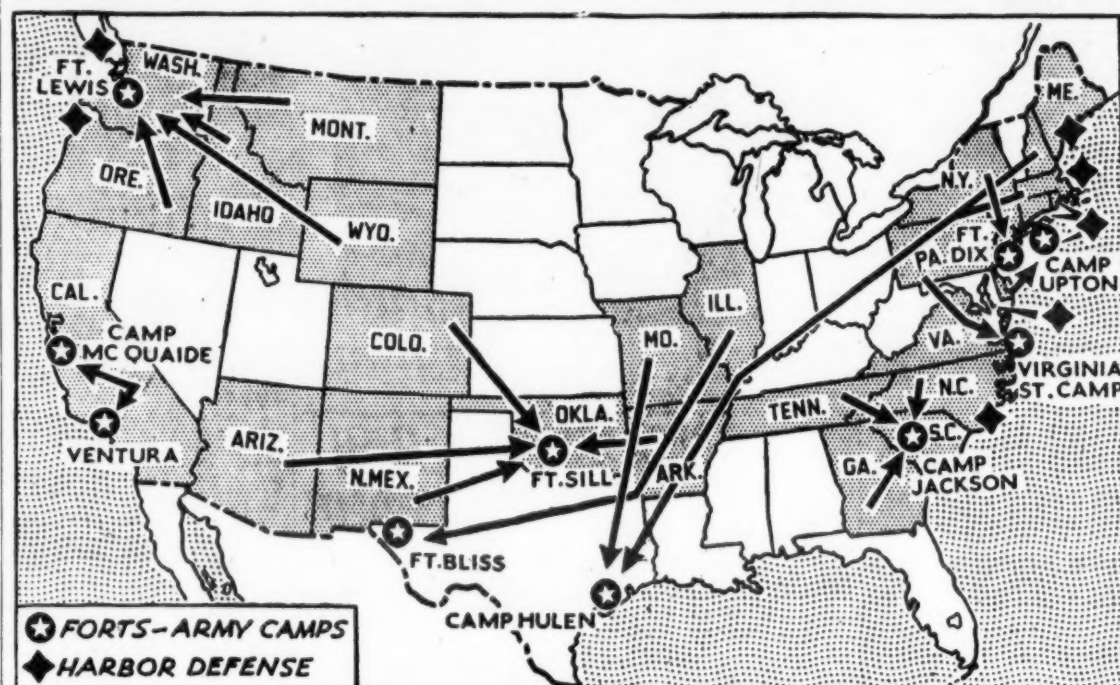
The inventor said the bomb has been tested with devastating effect at Fort Ord and is in the hands of Army ordnance officers in Washington, D. C., for further experiments.

"The rate of detonation is governed by the amount of oxygen introduced," said Newton.

GEN. SMATHERS RETIRES

PHILADELPHIA—Brig.-Gen. C. Blain Smather, commanding the 56th Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, retired on Sept. 25 because of illness.

National Guards Hit Road As Thousands Cheer



WHERE THE GUARDS GO FOR SERVICE—is shown on this map. States from which the 60,000 National Guardsmen called up Sept. 16 came are indicated by heavy shading. Arrows lead from those states to bases at which their guards will train. Map does not show disposition of the 73,000 troops to be called out in October and November.

Margaret Chung is "Mother of 400 Sons," All Aviators

SAN FRANCISCO—Imagine a mother with 466 sons. There is one living here atop Telegraph Hill, and all her sons are flyers. Some of them are U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers.

The woman is Dr. Margaret Chung. She is a famous Chinese physician and educator. Her avocation is caring for her 466 sons.

It all started nine years ago when seven noted flyers were visiting San Francisco waiting to be sent to China as instructors of the aviators of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Dr. Chung entertained them.

One day one of the flyers said, "You are better than a mother to us."

Another asked, "Well, why not make her our mother?"

That was the beginning of the club now known as the "Fair-Haired Sons of Margaret Chung." News of the club spread rapidly and flyers from all over the world sought to join. There are now 466 members or "sons."

All the "sons" write to "Mother" Chung and they

continually send her gifts from all over the world. The gifts she stores in her aeronautical museum in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Sometimes she receives the ashes of the flyers who die. She scatters them over the waters of the Golden Gate.

Since the club was formed 25 "sons" have met their deaths. But Dr. Chung does not count them as gone. "The spirits of the brave are always with us," she says.

All of the "sons" are numbered and some of the most famous are: Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, No. 33; Lt. Col. B. F. Johnson, chief of the U. S. Marine Aviation Reserve Corps, No. 413; Commander J. M. McQuiston, chief of the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Corps, No. 465; Emory Bronte, No. 12; Ernie Smith, No. 439. The newest son, who will become No. 467, is Col. Arthur Lim, chief of the Chinese Air Corps, now visiting the United States.

One of Mother Chung's most devoted sons was the late Capt. Edwin C. Musick, chief pilot of the Pan-American Airways, who died when the Samoan Clipper was lost.

Plan for Organizing Home Guard Units Favored by Senate Committee Report

WASHINGTON—The plan of organizing home defense units, or home guards, which has been discussed so frequently since the National Guards have been called into active service, has received considerable attention in Army and Congressional circles here and efforts are now being made to help the states

Legislation granting the states broad authority to establish Home Guards was favorably reported to the Senate by its military affairs committee, and the War Department has ordered commanders of the Army's nine corps areas to assist the states in forming home units.

As to equipment, the Army said it

can supply a certain amount of rifles, bayonets and possibly some machine guns, but no uniforms for the present.

Under the proposed legislation, which would nullify a section of the 1916 National Defense Act prohibiting the establishment of state troops, the various states could organize and

maintain within their borders "military forces other than the National Guard" whenever part of the guard is in federal service, "or during any emergency declared by Congress or the president."

A spokesman for the War Department said the Army favors the organization of state units as there might be a great local need for them. THEY HAD THEM IN 1917

Home guard units are not new. Such groups were formed during the World War by 27 states and reached a total strength of 79,000 officers and men. The War Department distributed to these men 78,000 sets of equipment, which included a rifle, bayonet, belt, canteen and haversack. Even after the war, soldiers who returned from France were urged to volunteer for home guard units which were advocated by General Pershing. It was proposed then to pay volunteers a nominal wage, with regular Army pay when on active duty or in training camps.

No pay is contemplated at present for the 1940 home guards. They will be composed mostly of men between 18 and 39 years of age. Men with dependents or slight physical defects who are not likely to be drafted are expected to volunteer.

GOVERNORS DECIDE QUOTA

Decision as to the number of men needed is left to the various Governors of the states. The War Department said state officials should consult the commanding generals of Army corps areas regarding equipment and other details involved in the formation of home forces. It was emphasized, however, that the Governors are not required to do this and can proceed with the organization of their units in any way they see fit.

No attempt will be made to duplicate the various arms and services of the National Guard, it was said. The home forces will be used locally only in subduing disturbances, guarding shipyards, bridges, tunnels, reservoirs, dams, and other emergencies. These troops will not be trained or called upon for such duties as manning coast defense guns or anti-aircraft batteries.



Rank on rank the young men of America will be massing soon to harden their muscles and acquire skill in military maneuvers. Count the men in this picture of Signal Corps recruits at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and try to imagine what it will be like when Uncle Sam's soldier sons are 1,200,000 strong. Sig. Corps. Photo.

EVERYWHERE, U. S.—hundred thousand people thronged Providence, R. I., street the roll of drums and the of brass heralded the last of the 243rd Coast Artillery the National Guard through that city's streets for at a year. On a smaller scale, scene was repeated in dozen cities this week throughout the

As 1000 men of the regiment swung by, state dignitaries, children, John Doe and his waved flags and cheered not for this command but for the sands of civilian-soldiers who everywhere going into their course.

After a review by regimental officers, Gov. William H. Vandenberg and Providence Mayor John P. Lins, the Guardsmen proceeded to Fort Adams, and Newport, to be welded by intensive training into new defense army. Rumbling voys of trucks carried the men to scene of their emergency service.

The first New York City regiment to march away was the 244th Artillery. It went to Virginia Beach, Va., where it will spend at least of its training period. The 71st Infantry followed, making the trip to Fort Dix, N. J., where it assemble with the rest of the Division. Brooklyn's 245th Coast Artillery went to Fort Hancock at Hook, N. J.

With so many troops leaving, a remnant of the Guard remained New York State. Still unattached were the 71st Field Artillery Brigade, 102nd C. A. Brigade, 121st Cavalry Regiment, 369th C. A. Regiment, and smaller units scattered throughout New York.

WILL MOVE LATER

Thousands said goodbye to leaving Pennsylvania. The 2nd Coast Artillery moved out of Allentown en route to Virginia Beach. Later it will go to Savannah, Ga. Some batteries passed in review before civic groups. Others held formal farewells parties in the cities.

At Easton, Battery D of the 2nd C. A. Regiment left on the first of its trip to Virginia Beach. A community farewell meeting, attended by a crowd of 3000, was held in the armory. Rolling out of the barracks in 26 Army trucks, Battery D and the 1st Battalion, 2nd C. A. Regiment Detachment, also got away for the beach.

Police cleared the way through Pottsville crowds to get Battery of the 213th off on its trip. The unit was followed by the 2nd Platoon of Battery A. A crowd of cheered Batteries A and G of the 213th as they headed toward Virginia to join the remainder of "The Defenders."

In Lancaster, 11,000 cheering people sounded a thunderous off to men and officers of Battery E. The celebration in honor of departing Guardsmen was held on athletic field of Franklin and Marshall college.

BUGLE IS HEARD

Cheered by loyal friends and relatives who got up at dawn to see them off, men of Battery C, Bethlehem for Virginia. Previous the unit had been honored by a community parade.

A thousand members of the 144th Infantry were preparing themselves for the trek to camp Brownwood, next month. Recruitment is going forward on a large scale to build up the unit's strength to 25,000 by the time for departure.

The second unit of the 2nd Coast Artillery, first Illinois called to service, left Chicago for Fort Bliss, Tex.

Meanwhile, two more units making plans to go into training. They are 106th Cavalry, mounted and half mechanized, includes Chicago's famous 1st Horse Troop, and Company B of 192nd Tank Battalion.

San Diego, Calif., Guard were on the move for camp at tura. Battery B of the 251st Regiment sped out of town in the rest of the outfit will leave soon as equipment and supplies assembled. In Miami, Fla., Companies A and B, 124th Infantry, had preparations for their departure Nov. 25.

PLAN ARMAMENT PLANTS

CHICAGO—The War Department announced that a \$14,000,000 munition loading plant will be constructed near Wilmington, Ill., in addition to the \$10,000,000 TNT plant previously announced for the locality.

War Action In Africa and Indo-China Concerns United States

Invasion of Indo-China Brings a U. S. Protest With an Iron Embargo

The intense day and night bombardment of civilians in London and the British air reprisals against Berlin and the French and Lowland coast, as bloody as ever but grown dull and monotonous because it has been going on so long now, yielded the spotlight this week to brisk military action at two spots on opposite sides of the world. Both directly concern America.

At Dakar, which seems destined to become well known, an ill-fated landing force led by "Free France" de Gaulle and supported by British warships, tried six times to land and take the port. After three days of a ragi-farical action, the British steamed away and De Gaulle gave up the attempt.

The gesture was greeted with privately expressed appreciation in Washington circles. Dakar is on the west coast of Africa in a position where in the possession of Germany would threaten Brazil and there have been rumors for some weeks of infiltration there by Axis technicians.

Failure of the attempt was regarded with disappointment here and with loud chuckles from the Axis powers. In reprisal for the Dakar attempt, warms of French planes, which may or may not have had Frenchmen at the controls, bombed Gibraltar severely. Britain, on withdrawing, explained that she had never intended a serious military operation against the French, who evidently felt that they must maintain loyalty to the Vichy government of "chained France."

INDO-CHINA FLAMES

The other action, much more important to the United States, was the near Haiphong, Indo-China, where Japanese troops battled with French colonialists loyal also, they say, to the Vichy Government of France. Thus the Vichy government was assailed in two parts of the world through the amber colonies by nations who are almost at the point of war with each other, Britain and Japan.

To the rescue of hardpressed Britain came the United States of America. Secretary of State Hull issued a statement, the strongest he has made to Japan thus far, denouncing the move which he said has "upset the status quo" in the Far East. Britain and the United States began to discuss openly joint use of Britain's Far Eastern naval and air bases, notably Singapore. The discussion implied that the U. S. fleet might enter the waters of the Orient to see if force might do what protests and mild rebukes have failed miserably to accomplish, that is, stop Japan in her apparent march toward the domination of Eastern Asia and the Dutch East Indies.

Close on the heels of the discussions, Germany, her Battle of Britain at least a temporary stalemate, saw a chance to harass Britain and to minimize the effect of America's material aid to Britain. Japan was threatened, it was reported, with a German-English armistice which with the German - Russian agreement would free Russia and Britain to make a shambles of tiny, adventurous Japan.

By the end of the week, Japan seemed ready to declare herself in open alliance with the Axis powers.

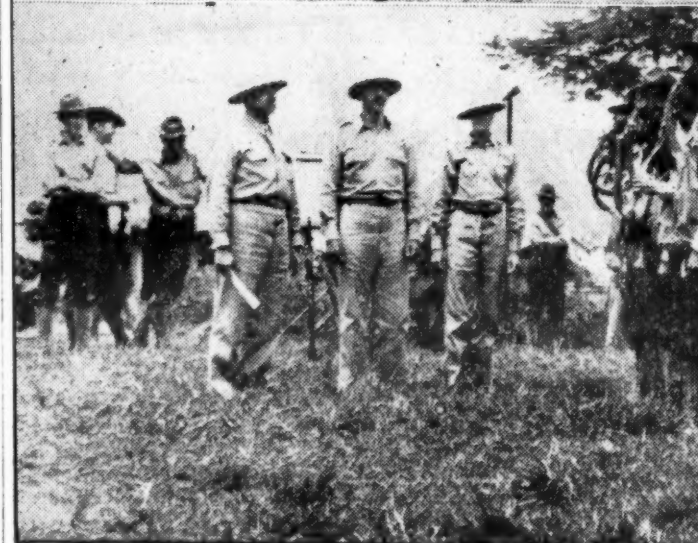
S. EMBARGOS SCRAP IRON

Recruiting camp did not wait. On Thursday, President Roosevelt declared an embargo on the exportation of scrap-iron to Japan, announced the loan of \$25,000,000 to China to bolster her force against Japan, offered military supplies to Indo-China to repel the Japanese invasion, generally took the position of a nation which meant business. Japan answered with sword rattling in the best totalitarian manner, but moved slowly, for Japan is exhausted by the long war against weak but long enduring China.

To further embarrass Japan, there was talk of Britain's reopening the Burma road. (America protested its closing.)

Thus the world is faced with the strange situation of Russia's being nominally an ally of Germany and Germany with Japan, while Russia pours military supplies into China to aid in defeating Japan, threatens a massing of forces in the south-east Russia to close the Danube while pouring vast quantities of oil to Germany via the Danube.

Meanwhile Italy's Libyan army under able Graziani aided by a large staff of German officers squatted at Adi Barani, Egypt, more than 300 miles from their objective, the Suez canal. British warships wholly unopposed by Italy's prudent navy, shelled at pointblank range, the Ita-



FOREIGN SERVICE—Despite the mosquitoes, the heat and the distance from home appeals to most soldiers. When the problems of Hemisphere defense are in later stages of solution, more soldiers will get the type of service shown above. Upper left, two sentries face each other on ground where Morgan's raiders stood in Panama. Upper right, Panama's defenders come charging through the tall grass. In the lower picture, soldiers of B Company, 65th Infantry, at Cayey, Puerto Rico, get drill with gas masks.

—Wide World Photo

lian columns moving along the shore road.

Mussolini, who ordered the march on Egypt when it seemed likely to him that Hitler would invade Britain, now finds himself facing the prospect of a long war with just enough military supplies for a short one.

SEEK IRAQ'S OIL

The oil of the Iraq seemed far away, but very desirable. There were threats of German aid in an attack by Italy on Syria, but Turkey, still pro-British, declared that if Syria is attacked, Turkish troops would be there one hour later. Since Turkey, though pro-British, usually follows a course indicated by Red Russia, the Turks being right under the Russian guns, the clear statement added to the general confusion by suggesting that Russia would find the presence of Italian and German troops in the Middle East cause for concern, might actively oppose them.

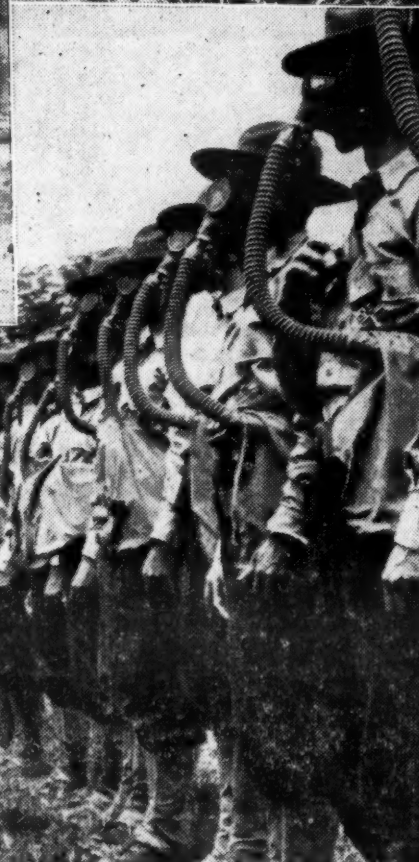
Italy sent Count Ciano hurrying to Berlin to "confer", that is to get some hint of what quarterback Hitler considered the wisest move. It was announced that Italy, Spain, Germany, Russia and Japan would divide the world into zones of influence. Spain, exhausted by her long and bloody war and with Franco none

too strongly in the saddle, did not want an extensive empire, merely wanted to lick her wounds and recover, but the glory was likely to be thrust upon her, for Hitler and Mussolini needed Spanish cooperation in an attack on Gibraltar, key to the Mediterranean.

It was pointed out that Spain is



—Washington Post



the mother country of South and Central America and the Axis powers made a sidelong threat that they were ready to deal with America in case of interference.

RUSSIA TO BENEFIT

Taciturn Russia did not attend the conference, but was, according to the Rome-Berlin spokesmen, to benefit by the "reorganization of Europe and Africa," perhaps up to the time when Germany and Italy are free to reorganize Asia.

Large scale military operations this week were feeling a lull. Except for the minor in scale but important actions at Dakar, Africa, and Haiphong, Indo-China, there was little to report. But the diplomatic moves were ominous.

Balked in her intention to wage a short, bloody and victorious war against Britain, Germany paused to make plans and to gather force for operations on world wide scale. The shackles of the British naval blockade were biting deep in Germany, Italy and Spain. This week, it appeared certain that the war would not be ended this year and that by next year, there might not be a peaceful spot in the whole length and breadth of the inhabited earth.

CLIP TIME TO RIO

MIAMI—Air defense experienced an important forward step when the Pan-American Airways System devised a new schedule from Miami to Rio de Janeiro, clipping the travel time by 48 hours.

The new four-engined Strato-Clippers will make the trip in two days and 7 hours.

'Foreign Brigade' of Guardsmen Called Into Army Service

HONOLULU—On October 15, our little known "Foreign Brigade" will be called into active service. The 298th and 299th Infantry regiments of the Hawaiian National Guard make up this brigade.

For 22 years these beneficiaries of eternal summer, have had to content themselves with campaigning against the perpetual aerial blitzkreig of an always ruthless aggressor—the dreaded Hawaiian mosquito. Now this outfit, made up of at least 10 nationalities, wants a crack at a more formidable invader, and they don't care from which side of the country he comes from or what language he speaks.

Through the veins of most of them flow the romantic blood of a Polynesian or oriental heritage while others are the sons of the more adventurous Latins.

Sons of Puerto Rico and Cuba will take their turn at kitchen police along with other buddies of pure American parentage. Squads of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Siamese, Filipinos, Portuguese and Hawaiians will march into camp.

But they are something more—they are Americans, every last one of them—and anyone wishing to challenge their loyalty or soldiering ability will be cheerfully and promptly accommodated, be he blitzkreiger or heckler.

They love and live the arresting traditions of old Hawaii. They respect the "lands of their noble ancestors," but they have all volunteered to serve the Stars and Stripes, because they wouldn't want to live under any other flag.

British Attack Derna, In Africa, American Battlefield of 1805

For the first time since last May an American battlefield entered the war news. It was brought to light in this country when a British report regarding last week's operations said, "Successful Royal Air Force attacks also were made on Tobruk, Derna, and Bardia, in Italian Libya."

Derna, or Derne, is the American battlefield.

Many Americans won't recognize it as readily as Cantigny, St. Mihiel, Sedan, Montdidier and other places.

It was in 1805 when William Eaton led an expedition to Tripoli, now known as Italian Libya. With a force including a few marines and a large number of Greeks, Arabs, Italians and other soldiers of fortune, Eaton marched across the desert to Derne and captured it with the aid of United States gunboats.

That was America's only occupation of African soil.

"Washington's Own" To Ready for Texas Trek

WASHINGTON—Though no definite order was given, the 260th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft), "Washington's Own", was told to get everything ready for a trip to Fort Bliss, Tex., in November.

The regiment numbers about 1200 men and officers, and has the latest antiaircraft equipment. It is expected the trip south will be made by motor convoy, moving the big 3-inch guns, the 800,000,000-candlepower searchlights and other heavy equipment with prime movers, while the men will be transported by trucks and cars.

230 Civilian Workers in Canal Zone Fired by Army

BALBOA, C. Z.—The U. S. Army fired 230 European-born aliens from civilian jobs in the Canal Zone. There was no official explanation for this action, but an Army order said that it was necessary "in the national interest."

The aliens are chiefly Germans, Yugoslavs, Czechs and Italians.

It was generally believed that the step was taken to block any possibility of fifth column activities in the vital Panama Canal Zone.

AIR CORPS JOBS OPEN

COLUMBUS, Ohio—There are 834 more jobs open in the Army Air Corps, the War Department announced.

Civilian Schools Prep Army Pilots to Fly New Planes in Expansion Program As Officials Ask for More Airfields

WASHINGTON—Back in the hectic days of the first World War we recall a young cadet who listened intently to the instructor's brief words, and was astonished when ordered into the air at once.

"Don't I get any ground training?" he asked.

The instructor smiled grimly: "You've just had it," he said.

"There's your crate. Fly or die!"

"The field looks rough."

"Say, that's the only field in a 500 mile radius."

Those days are gone—apparently forever. Well anyway, there's been a big improvement. Today an increasing number of civilian aviation schools, approved for primary training by the Army Air Corps, pave the way for future aviators.

The introduction of these schools was necessitated by the appropriation of \$27,000,000 for the expansion of military aviation. This sum was allotted for the purchase of new planes, equipment and five air bases. Obviously such material would be of little use without men to operate it.

FEW SCHOOLS, FEW PILOTS

Nor could pilots be turned out in sufficient numbers under the once normal course of instruction. In the old days, Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, offered primary training; while basic and advance flying were taught at Kelly Field.

With the prospects of 5,500 new planes by July 1, 1941, the authorities were confronted with a shortage of trained pilots. Considering the fact that during the two-year period of 1937-39, only 700 Army pilots had been trained, a quota of 2,000 new ones in a year appeared hopeless.

"The Air Corps decided," explains Mr. N. F. Silsbee, of the National Aeronautic Association Air Progress Committee, "to give elementary instruction at a picked group of civilian schools." With the plan in effect, these schools have been turning over to the three advanced schools, a steady stream of cadets with primary training completed.

"During the first year," continued Mr. Silsbee, "the civilian schools received a total of some 3,500 students who had met the qualifications of at least two years at college and a rather stiff physical examination."

SCHOOLS MAKE GOOD

"By March, 1940, the first graduating classes began to leave Kelly Field at the rate of 200 every six weeks, and in June the total was 236. It may be safely asserted that for thoroughness in training, hours in the air, general background and ability, our Air Corps pilots (second lieutenants in active service) are far and away superior to those now turned out in Europe under extreme war pressure."

This new training schedule will provide pilots at the rate of 7,000 a year, together with some 3,600 bombardiers and navigators. Even this gigantic improvement appears to fall short of the total requirements. According to expert opinion, one pilot for each plane is not sufficient. It has been suggested that three, or even four pilots for every airplane would be more in accordance with need.

Mr. Silsbee reports that in September a total of 1,100 new students will have started; October will find 1,234 at work, and in November and thereafter, 1,292 a month will be assigned. The graduating classes of June, July and August, 1941, will gradually work up to a peak of 685 for each month.

45,000 WILL FLY

On the same subject, Mr. Robert H. Hinkley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, stated: "The majority of our students are beginners—that's the preliminary course. Forty-five thousand such graduates will be added this year to last year's 10,000. We know these are fledglings. They have only 72 hours' ground school and from 35 to 50 hours flying in light airplanes. But they are healthy, they are the right age, they have enough education and they want to fly."

"There are some 25,000 other courses in the program which are not spectacular, but thousands of them are very substantial. I mean the refresher courses by which we are bringing back into active flying some 5,000 former pilots who have allowed their licenses to lapse, and thousands of instructors, examiners and inspectors who are being trained to higher ratings."

Thus, through the medium of these schools, we shall be well supplied with competent pilots. Industry is speeding up its every facility to build planes for them to fly. Some 10,000 Canadians are ordered here for flight training, and it is rumored that Australians are going to be shipped up from "down under" for the

same purpose.

Everything points to excessive activity—except one. Airports, or the lack of them, seem to be of paramount importance. Our airbirds would be of little use without nests.

LACK AIRPORTS

A recent survey indicates a deplorable deficit in landing fields. The total available, many of them inadequate and poorly equipped, is 2,500. In a bulletin the National Aeronautic Association reported:

"The oft-quoted statement that there are 2,500 airports in the United States is totally misleading. Many hay fields in which an airplane never has landed are better than some of the listed airports."

"Although Federal Agencies have done the best they could with funds available, only 7 percent of the so-called airports have paved runways, and only 11 percent have runways surfaced in any manner."

"A further idea of the real status of the airport situation in the United States can be gained by noting that only 20 percent of the total number of civil airports have beacons, 17 percent boundary lights, and 12 percent flood lights."

"In other words, less than one-fifth of the supposed airports can be utilized except during daylight hours."

This situation is likely to be remedied in the near future. Already officials are scouting the countryside in search of sites with hope of establishing 4,000 airports in pursuance of a six-year plan. It is estimated that \$600,000,000 will be expended if the program materializes.

ONLY 36 A-1 AIRPORTS

Comparative figures released by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, disclosed that only 281 of our present civil airports are capable of meeting military requirements, and of these, only 36 can accommodate the fastest and heaviest military aircraft in all kinds of weather.

Germany, considerably smaller than the United States, has 650 air fields suitable for military operations.

For air defense, such fields are of great importance. Most experts agree that the best defense against air attacks is in using fighter planes. With landing fields situated at strategic points, fully equipped, with combat planes ready to take to the air, an invasion of this type would meet strong resistance.

If we have a proper number of airport no surprise attack can be launched against us. With the approach of hostile planes signaled by outlying stations, there would be ample time for our squadrons to take to the air, even from scattered fields to turn back the invader.

Army Teaching Men to Teach Others How to be Good Bombardiers

DENVER—The Army Air Corps is training professors in the modern science of bombing.

Three classes of cadets are enrolled in the Lowry Field Bombardier Instruction School—first of its kind established for the air defense of the United States.

The graduates will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and assigned as instructors in bombing schools now being set up in Texas.

Col. Jacob H. Rudolph, Lowry Field commandant, explained that the 92 young men would in the near future teach hundreds, who will in turn teach thousands, to drop the bombs accurately.

Here's how you learn to be a bombardier, in numerous uneasy lessons:

Study the laws of physics, the theory of bombing, electricity, clock wiring, bombing technic, elementary navigation, meteorology and similar subjects.

A thorough knowledge of instruments and their calibration, the conduct of bombing missions, machine guns, aerial photographs, map reading and squadron administration also is required.

Ground instruction takes 408 hours. Each cadet will fly on 34 bombing missions of three hours each.

The new school is a small part of the Army Air Corps Technical School at the field. Instruction proceeds on a night-and-day schedule to keep up with the expansion program.



AMERICAN AIR FORCES GROW—might be the caption of this graphic illustration of the tremendous increase in the number of young American Eagles training to blunt the spearhead of any possible invasion by air. Figure lower left indicates the 500 Army pilots a year, the peak of trained flyers before the present expansion program. The large figure represents the 7000 a year now being turned out. In addition 3600 bombardiers and navigators are being trained.

—Randolph Field Photo, U. S. Air Corps

Canadian Pilots to be Trained in U. S. This Winter; LaGuardia Making Arrangements for Fields

WASHINGTON—Use of a municipal airport in Texas and one in Florida for training Canadian pilots is being arranged by Mayor LaGuardia of New York, the Civil Aeronautics Commission announced Friday. The tentative plan was announced two weeks ago in ARMY TIMES.

It is expected that at least 10,000 Canadian pilots will be concentrated at the two fields during the months that the snow flies in the Dominion. They will fly American-built equipment but it will be the property of the Royal Air Force. The fields to be used will not be under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army but of the C. A. C.

LaGuardia is making the move within the scope of his jurisdiction as chairman of the Joint Defense Board. Exact locations of the fields have not been determined, but the New York mayor has an agent in the

South looking over possible sites. The Dallas chamber of commerce has put in a bid to be hosts to the Canadians, and so have prominent aviation men in Jacksonville, Fla.

According to the Dallas C of C, 6000 pilots could be easily trained in Texas. Weather conditions there are almost perfect during the winter months. Pilots flying between Fort Worth and El Paso say that 95 percent of the days are ideally suited for aviation.

The Fort Worth airport is averaging 500 landings and take-offs daily, an increase of 60 percent over last year. The American Airlines report a 70 percent increase in passenger traffic, and most of the credit is given the weather.

BAND ENDS OUTDOOR SEASON

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Soldier's Home band ended its outdoor concerts here this week.

I'm a Fugitive from Injustice

It was back in 'Seventeen when the grass was young and green
And the robin first began his roundelay,
That they mustered me in service—in that good old Army service;
And they sent me to a camp across the bay.

O (how well I do remember), it was in the bleak December—
(No, that's Poe. Dawgonit, where'd I find that pome?)—
That a guy named Cipriano took ahold the camp piano
And rattled out a tune called "Home, Sweet Home".

O, the tune was kinda cracky and the Steinway out-of-whacky;
The boys all stood and hollered loud and long:
As the tears came to my eyes, I began to realize
I hadn't heard the last of that old song.

Well, it's twenty-three years later, and the Great Eliminator
Hasn't caught the guy whose name was Cipriano:
He's in every big cantonment, evidencing no atonement
As he blasted a tune from out that same piano.

—Tony March

FDR Opposes More Fixed Guns On N. E. Coast

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt said emphatically at a conference this week that he was not favoring building more fixed emplacements on the New England coast.

He said that he had ceased talking in terms of 1890.

Those at the conference indicated from the President's remarks that he favored for coast defense increased reliance on heavy concentration Army and Navy aviation units. They would back up the big guns now in place and those being constructed at Narragansett Bay and Long Island. Extended operations of the Navy at sea would be part of a unified defense.

Rep. Joseph Smith of Connecticut, a former Coast Artillery officer, made an inspection tour of England defenses last year. He was certain the President did intend to stop construction now underway.

"There is still a place for more batteries of heavy machine guns on the coast defense," Representative Smith said, "although they cannot hold the entire defense. And they must be modern guns, not like those well lying around up there now."

Other observers suggested that the "two-ocean navy" is out of shipyards, and until combat planes and antiaircraft guns are in greater production than at present the Army's coast defense system, though antiquated, is most vital.

Venereal Lectures For Physicians

NEW YORK—The city Health department began this week a program of special training for physicians in combat venereal disease among men mobilized for national defense. The first of six weekly lectures on the subject was given in the health building.

Refresher courses on venereal disease have also been started for physicians of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Coast Guard. Separate lectures will be given New York National Guard troops in their armories before they leave for camp.

Bombardiers, Engineers And Doughboys Win In Army Sports Events

The 24th Bombardment Squadron softball team lost only one game in the recent 23rd Composite Group Softball League at Maxwell Field, Ala., to win the 1940 championship.

The 16th Engineer Battalion, based at Fort Knox, Kentucky, also met, taking first place with 11 points as the 7th Signal Company, Artillery, 10 points and the 1st Field Artillery, 9 points.

With 50 bowlers participating, Maxwell Field, Ala., held its bowling congress on its home turf.

The 26th Infantry celebrated Organization Day at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with a track meet by C Company with 25 points.

The Chief of National Guard Bureau Indoor Rifle Matches, 1940 conducted by the National Rifle Association was won by a team representing the 8th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, Chicago.

Fight fans around Fort Knox, Ky., declare "Smiley" Rose, 126 pounds of the 1st Armored Regiment, is a comer.

Lew Jenkins, formerly of the Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex., is water closer on the sports pages than other boxer, especially by Reg Army Cavalrymen.

British Want to Give U. S. Tanks Test in Real War

NEW YORK—The British are anxious to take over and give actual combat workouts to the 100 or 200 of the tanks now being made for the U. S. Army at a rate of five or six daily. The news was revealed by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

One argument put forward by the British is that use of the new American tanks under war conditions would quickly reveal any "bugs" in their design. This would enable prompt correction before many tanks were turned out. The committee pointed out that as yet there is no reason to believe the tanks have been or will be furnished to the British.

New Firearms Make Soldier Stronger In Fire Power, Giving Him Quick Firing Features Without Increasing Weight

The "Tommy gun" has been taken out of the hands of the soldier and given to the soldier. In modern warfare it takes its place on the field alongside such respectable pieces as the Garand and the Springfield.

In fact it has already proved its effectiveness in the present European war. The British are crazy about it—so impressed are they that they now call all sorts of quick-firing small arms "Tommy guns."

The Thompson submachine gun, the Garand semiautomatic and the Johnson semiautomatic in this country are the result of a trend that has been in progress for many years. The trend is toward lightness and quick firing.

The Army musket of early days was comparatively heavy—weighing as much as 15 pounds. We brought the weight down to eight pounds, eight ounces in the Springfield 1903. This was an excellent arm for long range work. It was a dangerous weapon in the hands of an expert marksman at 1200 yards. But it had disadvantages. It had a slow rate of fire. The bolt had to be drawn back and pushed forward each time the trigger was pulled. And after the soldier emptied his magazine, usually holding five shots, he had to refill.

WAR SPEED CHANGE

The portable modern arm is the answer to the need of increased firepower. America for more than 30 years has had semiautomatic rifles for sporting use. Germany in the World War experimented with the Mondragon semiautomatic which originated in Mexico. Various other models have been brought forward for tests, but it was the German lightning war that put emphasis on the rapid-fire small arm.

The Thompson is an excellent weapon at ranges up to 600 yards. It uses the same cartridge as the service automatic, caliber .45, and has a terrific wallop. The bullet penetrates 4½ inches of pine at 100 yards.

In full automatic fire, 300 shots can be fired in a minute, but the gun can be throttled down to 100 aimed shots per minute. Without magazine, the gun is surprisingly light, weighing only nine pounds, three ounces. It is generally used as a cavalry weapon, in tanks, and the arming of special troops.

The Garand, which has been adopted as the Army's standard small arm, is being turned out now at the rate of 500 a day. The Johnson semiautomatic, an American-made weapon, is its closest rival in the same field.

Both the Garand and the Johnson handle regulation service ammunition of .30 caliber in either the M1 or newer M2 type, although the Garand is said to function better with the M2 because of its lower gas pressure. The Garand, without sling and bayonet, weighs 8.94 pounds, as compared with a weight of 9½ pounds for the Johnson. The first with a 43 inches long, the second 7 7/8 inches long.

DIFFERENCES DIFFER

The Garand uses a box-type magazine with a capacity of eight rounds, while the Johnson has a rotary-type magazine holding 10 rounds. The Garand operates on gas pressure generated within the barrel, but the Johnson operates on recoil.

Since these weapons belong to the self-loading group and fire only one shot for each squeeze of the trigger, their rate of fire is

Why Not Marry Her (Or a Reasonable Facsimile), Pal?

VANCOUVER, Wash.—It seems there is no state law here operating against absentee marriages. If the case of British Pilot Sydney Andrews is taken as a precedent, soldiers may now wed, by proxy, the girls they left behind them.

Betty Allen, 23 will promise by proxy to "love, honor and obey" Andrews in a ceremony here. The British flyer may be fighting German bombers over London at that moment, but it doesn't matter. He'll go through the same rite first time he gets a chance.

Superior Court Judge Carl W. Hall, who will officiate in Vancouver, said he knew of no precedent for the ceremony but that it is apparently legal under state law.

considerably slower than that of full automatic weapons. But on the other hand, they can fire much faster than the standard hand-loaded Army rifle.

In tests both the Garand and the Johnson delivered 100 unaimed shots each in 2 minutes and 40 some odd seconds. There was a difference of only a second or two in the time. A fast rate of fire for these weapons is considered to be 40 shots a minute.

Experiments in other countries have produced a few small arms of notable power. Somewhat similar to the Thompson is the Star submachine gun made in Spain.

Ordinarily, Spanish weapons are poor imitations of those in other countries, but the Star is said to be an exception. It carries 13 to 32 cartridges in a box-type magazine and uses 9-mm or .45 caliber shells. The mechanism is said to be identical with that of the Army .45, except that it is made to deliver full automatic fire. The arm is 41 inches long.

A departure from the automatic rifle is the machine pistol which can be set to deliver automatic fire. The first of these was the Mauser pistol, made in 9-mm and 7.63-mm bores, with a capacity of 10 or 20 shots. The pistol now used by the Germans was developed from this gun.

The shell is said to be heavier now and capable of deadly fire at 200 yards. It is standard equipment for parachute troops, and has an extendible stock for use in firing from the shoulder.

The Astra machine pistol, made in Spain, is also equipped with a detachable stock. That way, it is 30 inches long, handles 9-mm cartridges by means of a box magazine inserted into the hand grip.

REFUNDS TO DRAFTEES

ATLANTA—Two clothing stores here announced that each purchaser of a suit of clothes would be entitled to return it, with money refunded, in the event he is drafted.

America On Guard Against Sabotage

WASHINGTON—Undercover war in the U. S. against foreign spies and saboteurs was given new impetus by a handful of happenings this week: Two more workers in a U. S. arsenal went to their deaths over the explosion route . . . Naval authorities discovered a Nazi plot to blow up a naval arsenal on the east coast and began an investigation . . . The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously recommended adoption of the Wheeler resolution for investigation of foreign tie-ups with American industries. . . .

German saboteurs allegedly entering the U. S. illegally were exposed. . . . Legislation pending in the Senate requiring American ship masters to keep complete crew lists at all times.

The sort of cunning tricks which helped defeat the magnificent French army is getting short shrift here. Though there was no reason to suspect that the deaths of the two men in the Dover, N. J., plant were other than accidental, the tragedy had its effect. The sound of exploding munitions is a horrible sound, and this one, adding its note to the roar that has blasted 54 lives in a little over a month, was heard throughout the land.

One day this week, a sentry patrolling Iona Island in New York's Hudson river, saw a man running, crouched toward a huge underground ammunition magazine. Iona is a naval arsenal, the most important one on the east coast. There was enough explosive in the magazine to blow the island off the map. The sentry fired his rifle at the man in the dim light and within a few minutes every road for miles was blocked off by state police, Marines and intelligence officers. No one was found.

NO KIDDING, NOW

The incident proved that the country is alert to the danger facing it and is doing something about it. Our national mild and unsuspicious nature has always been a matter for amused contempt on the part of European politicians. There is reason to hope the smile will be wiped off many a face in the near future.

The most important step in combating espionage was taken this week. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee rose in a body to favor the Wheeler resolution for taking a look at foreign links with American industry. Here is what Senator Burton Wheeler says he has reason to believe is true:

German companies have contracts

with American manufacturers which require periodic reports of plant production. If this is true, the Nazis have an excellent source of information on U. S. production of military equipment. If an American corporation, as revealed in a recent case, must secure permission from its German partner before selling bomb-sights to the Army, it appears obvious that many of the instruments now installed in American planes are no more secret than a Salvation Army meeting.

SABOTEURS EXPOSED

Though that may not be called "direct espionage", there are other indications that attempts have been made by foreign agents to wiggle their way into positions of trust for subversive purposes.

Trained saboteurs entered this country from Germany recently, posing as skilled workers recruited from Wisconsin and other states in 1939 for German industries, according to Wythe Williams, editor and former foreign correspondent. Some of them had worked for Germany in other countries before the war. Williams said. A number returned here aboard the "American Legion", the transport which picked up a load of refugees in Finland.

The German consul at Chicago, where Williams made his charges, said the whole thing was "ridiculous". "The German government would do no such thing as charged," he said. Nevertheless, Williams has been right before. He uncovered fifth columns in Norway and France before they were known to most other neutral authorities.

SLEUTHS AT WORK

What was to be done about these things, and things like them?

Many a U. S. citizen is a rabid spy-chaser. He has fed on pulp-fiction and colorful movies all his life. He thinks he is as good a sleuth as the next man. He is eager to join other amateurs and make surveys of his neighborhood, counting electric re-

3 Brothers, Who Think Uncle Sam Okay, Join Army At Same Time

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Estes brothers of Buckeye, Ariz., think Uncle Sam is a pretty good guy, always has been, and they propose to do right by him. So the three of them up and joined the Army to give Uncle a hand in this defense business.

They went down to the recruiting office at the same time, Leo, 21, Woodrow, 23 and Lester, 25, approached the recruiting sergeant and said, "Here we are." All were assigned to the cavalry at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Sgt. Glenn Simpson said it was the first time in 18 years of recruiting that he had enlisted three brothers at one time.

refrigerators. He is not above boring a hole through his wall so as to keep an eye on his neighbor.

All this is very exciting but of not much use to the Justice Department. Attorney General Jackson and J. Edgar Hoover have found that counter-espionage work is more effective than a number of arrests. But the spy work must be done by reliable agents.

The police are a potential source of reliable agents to supplement the F.B.I. Progress in that direction has already been made. Anti-sabotage training for 1650 Philadelphia policemen began this week. They comprised fully half of the police force. Young officers with military experience were being chosen for the large Sabotage and Espionage Squad. In San Antonio, a great military center, a similar plan was being made.

It is well known that propaganda pours into the country by the bucketful over the air, but few people know that the government is doing anything about it. "Listening-posts" are scattered along both coasts. There are now six monitoring stations in Massachusetts, Oregon, California, Michigan, Maryland and Georgia. Here experts make notes on a great deal of the material, determine later if it has any value of a military or defense nature.

THE BOOT FOR RADICALS

To make it even tougher for spies and saboteurs, the House passed legislation this week sharply increasing penalties for sabotage involving the national defense. The maximum penalty is now ten years imprisonment. A Senate Commerce subcommittee approved legislation calculated to protect American shipping from sabotage.

One bill would establish uniform regulations for water transportation of high explosives and other dangerous materials. A second would require shipmasters to keep a complete crew list at all times as an aid in weeding out fifth columnists. Legislation also is now pending in Congress to require that the crews of all vessels flying the U. S. flag shall have a 100 percent complement of American seamen.

With this as a lead, the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation has started a system under which investigation will be made of possible anti-U. S. activities among crews of the U. S. Merchant Marine. A force of 80 men has been set up to supplement the regular ship inspection service. It is expected to weed out many a seaman long known to be a "trouble-maker".



LIKE FATHER LIKE SON—might be the title of this picture of Major J. H. Elson, U. S. A., retired, whose son, Harris Wilbur, left, 19 years old, has just enlisted in the 304th Signal Corps. Young Elson will be assigned to the southeastern air division of the Regular Army. —Miami Herald Photo

THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

(Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the war department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The Cavalry is a fast-moving fighting arm. It is divided into two kinds—horse cavalry, and mechanized cavalry which moves and fights in armored and combat cars. Horse cavalry, when it comes in contact with the enemy, usually dismounts and fights on foot like the infantry.

Cavalry on horse charges at the enemy when it surprises small groups of his forces. In war, the cavalry has many tasks. Not only does it join the other arms in direct attacks; it also precedes the main army, exploring the ground ahead of it, driving back enemy advanced troops, and reconnoitering to find enemy forces. Because of its ability to move fast and far, the cavalry may also be used to circle around the enemy and attack him from the rear, or to go many miles from our own main army to find out how strongly the

enemy holds those positions. In its tasks of reconnaissance, the cavalry usually works in close cooperation with Air Corps units. The cavalry is also used to pursue, block and capture a defeated and retreating enemy force.

A cavalry division is a large combat unit made up of many different arms and services, the main part of whose fighting strength consists of cavalry. It contains no infantry, but has all the other kinds of units mentioned in describing the infantry division in a previous article of this series. It has both horse and mechanized units and all parts of it are equipped for rapid movement. For example, the field artillery of a cavalry horse division is drawn by six-horse teams in units in which all men are mounted. A cavalry division contains no men who march habitually on foot.

HAS 12 TROOPS

In a horse cavalry regiment of wartime strength there are 12 troops: a regimental headquarters

and service troop, a machine gun troop, a special weapons troop and nine rifle troops. The headquarters and service troop provides truck transportation and communication means for the regiment. It contains a scout car platoon of armored motor vehicles with machine guns and radios. The weapons of the machine gun troops are carried on pack horses led by mounted men.

Weapons of the cavalry include the pistol, rifle, 30-caliber air-cooled machine gun, 30-caliber water-cooled machine gun, 45-caliber sub-machine gun, 50-caliber machine gun, 37-mm gun, and 4.2-inch mortar. These weapons are much the same as those for the infantry unit of the same size.

A sturdy type of horse, one-half or three-quarter bred, and a high standard of horsemanship among all ranks, result in speedy movement and prolonged effort by horse cavalry in campaign. The use of pack horses to carry all supporting weapons is a unique American method.

A mechanized cavalry regiment consists of eight troops, headquarters troop, service troop, reconnaissance troop, machine gun troop, and four combat car troops. The headquarters troop operates the headquarters of the regiment. It also contains the 4.2-inch mortar platoon, which fires smoke shells as a defense against hostile antitank weapons. The service troop provides transportation and maintenance. The reconnaissance troop is used by the regimental commander for seeking information of the enemy. The four combat car troops provide the striking power of mechanized cavalry with cars that are very similar to tanks and are armed with machine guns. All cavalry combat vehicles are equipped with a machine gun or submachine gun for the defense of its crew.

All command cars are likewise armed, and carry two-way radio, voice and key, so that commanders can give orders to their units whether they are moving or at a halt. All parts of the regiment move on wheels

or on tracks. A mechanized cavalry regiment has a tremendous fire power.

FAST, HARD FORCE

Our Army has two mechanized cavalry regiments formed together in a brigade, and are supported by mechanized field artillery units. Combat aviation would be attached to this brigade in war.

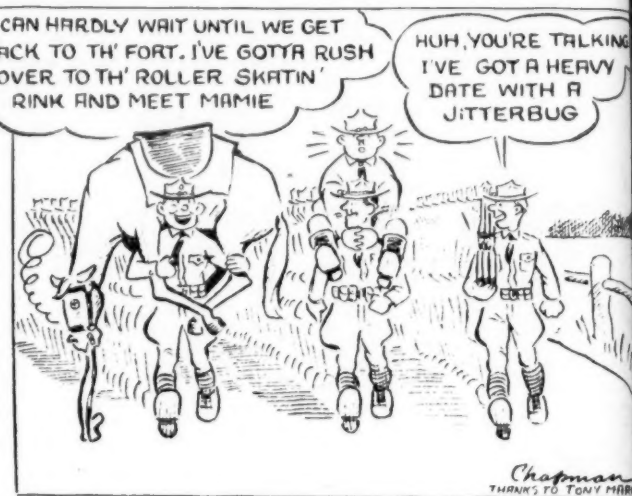
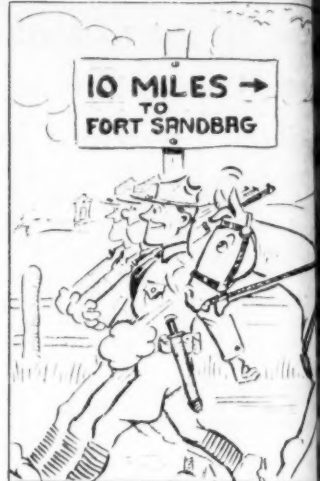
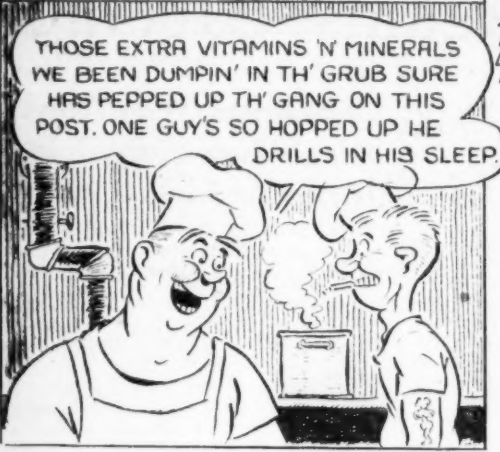
There are 14 regiments of Regular Army cavalry in the United States—including the two that are mechanized—stationed in 15 Army posts. There is one horse cavalry regiment of Philippine Scouts at one post in the Philippines. The National Guard has 19 regiments stationed in 126 cities in the U. S. Cavalry strength in July, 1939 was about 38,000, but this figure is greatly exceeded now.

The cavalry of the United States Army was originally organized for rough frontier service and achieved many of its greatest successes in the old West. Today it uses all modern means of warfare. It is a fast, hard-hitting combat force.

(Next week: "Field Artillery")

7. The Cavalry

SEE STORY BELOW ON VITAMINS



U. S. Helps So. American Nations Defeat Undercover Attack Already Launched By Foreign Agents South of Border

Beneath the outward calm of South and Central America, never too placid at best, a struggle is going on between the Western Hemisphere nations and subversive elements sent to sow the seeds of discord to prepare the way for economic or military invasion. Its outcome may have a grave effect on the security of the United States.

Pan-American nations are well aware of what is going on and there is close cooperation between America and the Latin nations in suppressing the undercover attack on American liberties.

The story of Germany's skullduggery and the steps being taken to squelch it has been told by C. H. D'Ardussey, former officer of the French Naval Department and for 20 years an American business representative in South America.

According to him, Chile is the only country not making a firm stand against the Nazi "invaders." In Chile, fifth columnism is practiced almost openly. Nazis parade on the streets carrying flags and banners adorned with the swastika. A Santiago paper carried the statement that Hitler could capture the city by telephone, if he wished.

ARGENTINA'S JUST TOUCHY

Stories accusing Argentina of being anti-U. S. are not altogether true, D'Ardussey says. "The people there feel that they are the biggest nation in South America and should be treated as such. Demonstrations of any kind are forbidden and the authorities will not countenance insults to any nation."

He told of being in a movie theater in Buenos Aires when the German troops were shown entering Paris. A spectator, presumably Nazi, applauded and yelled "Heil, Hitler!" He

was arrested at once and jailed for violating the Argentina neutrality law.

To give the Nazi fifth columnists in South America a realization of this country's power and vigilance, the Navy has quietly established a permanent patrol of the South American Atlantic coast, from the Canal Zone to Buenos Aires.

Official sources say this enables the U. S., within 72 hours of the start of a Nazi putsch in any Latin-American state, to put naval guns and marines at the disposal of the threatened sister republic.

The patrol has been in operation since an abortive Nazi revolution against Uruguay in June sent the heavy cruiser Quincy to Montevideo. Information uncovering the existence of fifth columns in Brazil, Argentina and Chile resulted in the dispatch of a second heavy cruiser, the Wichita, to share the Quincy's assignment.

URAGUAY COOPERATES

The Uruguayan government recently expelled Julio Dalldorf, press attache of the German legation. He was allegedly revealed as the director of subversive activities there. Four other Germans were reported to have been seized, and warrants issued against five more.

At U. S. invitation two high-ranking Uruguayan army officers, who conferred with officers of this nation

Step Up, Soldier, and Get Yourself A Shot of Vitamins

LOS ANGELES—The trouble with you is, you haven't got enough vitamins. That's why you can't drill more than 16 hours a day. No wonder you're tired after firing only 347 rounds on the 155.

But cheer up. Everything's going to be fixed. Pretty soon you'll be able to carry a 200-pound pack instead of the skimpy little thing you lug around now. Pretty soon this is going to be an Army of Popeyes.

They've got it figured out at the California Institute of Technology that they can fortify this nation's food by injecting vitamins into it. This would be done where the foods are processed and when you eat a slice of bread you wouldn't even know you are getting an extra shot of energy. You can't taste vitamins.

The idea is sponsored by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the institute president, who is eminent in the scientific field. If the plan developed by the institute's nutrition conference were adopted nationally, Americans would soon become a "taller and stronger race." They would live longer. The idea, endorsed by many health experts, is especially important in relation to the present national defense program, it is said.

Just think. Here's General Twaddle in his office having a heck of a time figuring out where those

two million extra side arms are going to come from. He has gats in front of his eyes.

"This can't go on," whispers the general and his shaking finger touches a button. Pretty soon Private Noddle comes in bearing 5000 international units of vitamin B1, a tablespoon of vitamin B complex concentrate and one CC of concentrated liver extract—all disguised as a custard. General Twaddle eats and a wonderful change is wrought.

The General fairly bounces in his chair. "Of course, of course," he cries. (Once isn't enough, he's that full of vitamins). "We'll use pitchforks."

You got the idea. There's nothing wrong with the food; the vitamins in it are merely spread out over too wide an area. An airplane pilot needs a lot of vitamin A to stave off attacks of "night blindness." If he relied on butter alone to do this he'd have to eat 15 squares of it, although the same amount is contained in a single drop of halibut liver oil. The same amount of B1 is contained in two tablespoons of yeast as in 25 slices of whole wheat bread or 125 slices of white bread.

"But I like butter, and I don't like liver oil," shouts the guy in the back row. And that may be an obstacle in the way of vitaminizing the physical depleted.

in June on defense against the Nazi plot to seize the government, were on their way here this week. The chief of the army and chief of military aviation will join the group of Latin-American officers touring U. S. military establishments.

Brazil has the largest German population in South America. In fact, the southern part of the republic might be called a German colony. Although the fifth column is pretty well organized here, demonstrations are barred. Colombia rules its alien propagandists with an iron hand. The government is very pro-American and has arrested and expelled many Germans.

Perhaps it does not seem important, unless looked at in the light of present-day events, that Japanese fishermen have been driven out of Mexican west coast waters. But it is considered important not only from an economic viewpoint, but also from that of continental solidarity. It has long been suspected that the Japanese were taking advantage of their fishing concessions to take soundings and make surveys for use in possible future hostilities against the United States.

SOMETHING FISHY

The Japanese fishing fleet was reported sending down divers within various ports on the west coast, asserted to obtain seaweed for chemical purposes. It was also reported, without confirmation, that Japanese naval officers on detached duty had taken part in the fishing cruises.

The American Navy eyed these activities with considerable concern, and decided they were fishy in more ways than one. After some negotiation, exclusive rights to exploit some of the finest fishing grounds in the world were given to a United States syndicate. The decree was signed by Mexican President Lázaro Cárdenas.

No little thing is overlooked in

Oklahoma Senator Proposes Building Air-Raid Shelters In Coastal Cities

WASHINGTON—Construction of underground shelters for the protection of the public "in case of air attacks" has been proposed by Senator Thomas (D., Okla.).

He said that the European war has shown us that the major part of military activities are air attacks against cities, railways, water supplies, factories and other similar objectives.

Big Men Needed for 75's

CHICAGO—It takes brawn as well as brains to serve in the 75-mm. pack howitzer units of the field artillery, says Lt.-Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding the Sixth Corps Area and the Second Army.

Men at least five feet 10 inches tall with weight and muscles in proportion, are required. Strength is necessary, for the pack howitzer is transported on the backs of mules. The gun is carried in 6 pack loads, the heaviest of which weighs 284 pounds, which is no light load, and can be handled best by young men of superior physique.

Set Stamp Issue Date

WASHINGTON—The date of first day sales of national defense stamps has been changed from Oct. 12 to Oct. 16 in order to coincide with registration day.

Stamps will be issued in 1-cent, 2-cent and 3-cent denominations.

these times. A camera was found aboard the Japanese motorship Argentina Maru while the ship was passing through the Panama Canal. The captain and a steward were fined a total of \$125 for allowing such a thing to happen.

The little brown men have a weakness for cameras.

Senator Thomas declared that Senate should direct military authorities to induce state and municipal officials along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts "to take proper steps in establishing retreats and shelters. He added that we must perfect our country's defense program.

The resolution Thomas proposed would direct the War Department to recommend legislation and appropriation for such shelters and retreats if they were found necessary.

Thomas said he had wired many of our large sea coast cities as to what was planned in the way of air raid shelters.

No Politics For Guardsmen

WASHINGTON—National Guardsmen in the Federal service are prohibited by the Hatch Act to engage in "general" political activity while on Uncle Sam's payroll.

The Civil Service Commission has announced the principles of the Hatch Act, "make officers and members of National Guard subject to the same while on active duty and on so-called drill nights."

CITY BEATS DRAFT

SAN ANTONIO—Youths from Alamo City have presented themselves for voluntary enlistment in the Army to such a degree that the rate continues, the quota for the district will be filled before registration day.

\$25 Prize Contest—"Why I Joined The Army"

Well, if you can part with a secret, maybe it's worth money to you. All you have to do is write a letter or a statement on "Why I Joined The Army."

Everyone had a reason for joining up. Some may have liked the recruiting posters, realized the opportunities to learn and earn. Others wanted to travel. Many were out of work. Still more were patriotic.

Make your letters fairly short (around 300 words) and as clear as possible. For the best letter, in the opinion of the judges, Army Times will pay Ten Dollars. For the next best, Five Dollars. And the next ten best will get cash awards of One Dollar each. In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

Mail your letter to Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. Letters must be mailed on or before October 15, 1940, in order to be eligible for a prize.

Army Selects Units for New Air Corps Stations in South

WASHINGTON—Units to be assigned to the four new Army Air Corps stations in the south have been announced by the War Department. The sites were selected Sept. 21 and funds have been provided for construction of buildings and camps at each station. Officials did not say when these stations would be ready for the units to move in.

The units and the stations are as follows:

New Orleans: 21st Wing Headquarters, 30th Bombardment Group (heavy), 38th Air Base Group (reformed). Number of planes to be stationed at this base, approximately 100, with about 215 officers and 60 enlisted men. Construction cost: \$950,000.

West Palm Beach, Fla.: 8th Wing Headquarters, 50th Pursuit Group (receptor), 40th Air Base Group, 1st Transport Group. Number of planes, about 65. 280 officers, 2200 enlisted men. Construction cost: \$1,000,000.

Augusta, Ga.: 53rd Pursuit Group (receptor), 22nd Air Base Group. Number of planes, 30. 140 officers, 80 enlisted men. Construction cost: \$1,000,000.

Tallahassee, Fla.: 23rd Composite Group (to be replaced at Orlando, Fla., by a medium bombardment group to be formed at a later date when construction at Tallahassee is completed), 25th Air Base Group. Number of planes, 50. 150 officers, 800 enlisted men. Construction cost: \$260,000.

Private Crashes To Death In Stolen Army Plane

McCHORD FIELD, Wash.—Private Morris Heller's ambition was to fly Army highspeed attack plane. He believed that ambition, but he paid for it with his life.

Heller was a barracks orderly here, with only four hours solo flying experience to his credit. Last Thursday he stole a ship from its hangar and took off, adding two more hours to his flight career.

He apparently lost his nerve when he attempted to land and crashed in a ranch adjoining the air base. He pulled out of the twisted wreckage dead.

Flyers at a private airport said Heller was "fly crazy." He was 19 years old.

Colonel Snow Dies

WASHINGTON—Lt. Col. William Snow, a World War hero, died at Walter Reed Hospital after a short illness. Forty-six-years old, he was the son of Maj. Gen. William J. Snow. Snow received the Distinguished Service Cross for service in France. He graduated from West Point in 1916.

Dollars for Pictures

Who is the most UNUSUAL man in your outfit? What does "unusual" mean?

Funk & Wagnall both say: "Character, number or size not usually met with; uncommon; infrequent; rare."

That's what they say. You go on from there. If you know such a man, get a camera and take a picture of him. Send it to us. If we too think he's unusual we'll pay a dollar for the picture.

Remember, if the subject has the biggest pair of feet you've ever seen, don't send a portrait of his head. If he has three noses, we can't be interested in a snapshot taken from the rear. You get the idea.

Don't send negatives. Include return postage if you want pictures returned. Mail them to Picture Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

How about yourself? Do you like uniforms? Do you realize girls like them? How many of you figure on becoming officers, by and by? Just put down your own ideas, why you joined the Army, in a letter or statement, sign your name and send it in.

If these things are interesting to you, then they're interesting to others, too. And you'll get a big kick out of reading the letters when they are published in Army Times.

Write us a letter and tell us all about it. Just tell us why you joined the Army, and something about how the Army's worked out for you, so far. Has your reason for joining turned out to be a good one?



"UT VIRI VOLENT"—Is the first lesson in the spirit of flying which is being taught by Kelly Field's Lieut. Robert Worden, left, to Colombians, (l to r) Lts. M. A. Melendez, Otavio Gonzales and L. E. Herrera, who came from Bogota to learn U. S. flying. The motto means, "That Man May Fly." See story below.

Kelly Field Trains 3 Colombian Officers

Special to Times

SAN ANTONIO—Well ahead of the northerners on which thousands of Canadians are expected to wing their way to Texas fields, three young flyers came rolling down from Bogota, Colombia, to get special training under U. S. Army instructors. At Kelly Field they were assigned to Lieut. Robert Worden who started them out with a word about the spirit of American aviation.

"Ut Viri Volent" (on the shield) is not a disease; it is the expression of a dream which doubtless seized men ages before Icarus made the first human sacrifice to the cause. It means, Lt. Worden is pointing out, "That Men May Fly."

First Lieutenants (l to r) Miguel Antonio Melendez, Otavio Gonzales and Luis Eduardo Herrera are graduates of Columbia Military Academy and Aviation School. When Lt.

Worden began his explanation in fluent Castilian, they made the job easier by answering in fluent English.

Soldier and Lost Kit Together After 21 Years

MILWAUKEE—After 21 years, Charles Fricke and Charles Fricke's old Army messkit are back together again, neither of them much the worse for wear.

Fricke was a private in the 88th Division. On signal duty part of his work was to climb the telephone poles of France. He liked the job so much he engraved a picture of himself, doing same, on the lid of his messkit, along with his name and his address at that time.

Came the war's end and Fricke was separated from the kit and mustered out of service. He never tried to find the thing; figured there wasn't a chance in a million.

So the messkit found him.

On one of his inspections, Company Commander W. L. Heckethorn of CCC Co. 3663, Superior, came across the engraved cover in his supply room. He wrote a Milwaukee paper, suggesting that the owner might be found and told of this discovery.

Fricke was notified. He mumbled something about "will wonders never cease." He will send for the messkit, he said.

Conscription Will be Put to Test For Third Time in U. S. History

Enter conscription, making its third appearance in the United States in a century and a half, its first in time of peace.

The first draft, in Civil War days, was regarded by large numbers of free and independent citizens as an insufferable "must" order from the military authorities. It was met with verbal abuse, brickbats and bloody riots.

The second, in the World War period, went better. Those who framed the law made it seem clearly what it was: a people's measure, a civilian undertaking supported and urged by public opinion, and conducted democratically.

Almost 10,000,000 men registered on June 5, 1917. Fourteen million came forward on subsequent registration days, and from them was raised a fighting force of 2,800,000 to help the Allies win. "The whole nation," said President Wilson, "volunteered in mass." It was a proud day for all concerned; a day of honor for young manhood and of high resolve for the rest of America.

NO HYSTERIA NOW

The 1940 conscription may lack some of the thrill of the draft of 1917. The nation is not at war at this time, and there is no war hysteria to lend a hand in disguising the gravity of what is going forward. We know more about war than we did then, we are all through with soldiering as adventure and fed up with martial glory.

But London is burning, Paris lost; Warsaw and Rotterdam partly in ruins, and this nation says: "It shall not happen here." So again the long lines will form at the polling places, the schoolhouses, the town halls where another generation of Americans registered 23 years ago.

The Melting Pot shows what it contains when the conscription ladle stirs it: Yankees, Southerners, Westerners, city men and country men; longshoremen, playboys, the iceman and the graduate student; blue-jean lads and white-collar lads—all of them Americans. A by-product of conscription will be a new realization of what an American really is.

WHAT "AMERICAN" MEANS

The stirring of 1917 made possible the first large and thorough cross-sectional study of the "American race." It provided a more comprehensive picture of the nation than

Spellman and Ryan Are Mike and Ike; Army Has Treated Them Just Alike

Special to Times

SAN ANTONIO—As thick as Ike and Mike are buddies Robert Spellman, left, and Eugene C. Ryan. Ever since they were old enough to chunk rocks at the gang across the tracks they have kept in step, finishing grade school together, then junior high, then—May, 1939—Jefferson senior high.

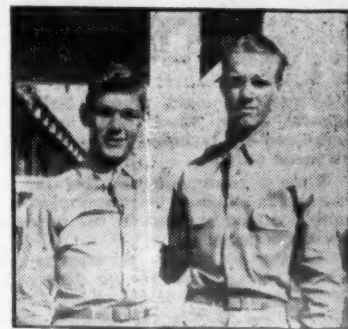
When young Ryan presented his diploma at the army recruiting station he was snapped up as promising material, sent to Kelly field. Buddy Spellman moped for a few weeks, took his diploma across town to recruiting officer, was presently welcomed at Kelly as a rookie by the ten-weeks soldier, Buck Private Ryan.

Bright as a San Antonio sun, they were put to work in headquarters offices; rated as PFC on the same day in November; boosted to two-chevron men on the same day in February.

Not long ago the searching eye of Col. Hubert R. Harmon, commandant at Kelly fell on them. Air Corps was swelling out like a balloon getting a long-awaited inflating; capable non-coms were needed. On the morning of Sept. 2, last, Corporal Spellman rushed into the office where Corporal Ryan sat behind a desk, displayed the chevrons of a staff sergeant. Trying hard to look nonchalant, Ryan exposed his sleeve, whereon shone the new chevrons of a staff sergeant.

"Put 'er there, sergeant," Ryan said.

"Shake, sergeant," Spellman echoed.



Sgts. Spellman and Ryan

Fort Sheridan Gets Ready to Process Army Selectees

CHICAGO—Work has been started on the construction of temporary buildings at Fort Sheridan for the draftees who will be mobilized in November. The post will be prepared to handle 1000 conscripts at a time.

Upon arrival, rookies will be put through a processing routine that will be conducted along an "assembly line" and set forth completely equipped soldiers. Passing from station to station, the recruit will be interviewed about his experience and skills, private life and education.

At another station he will subscribe for insurance. Farther on he will be given a medical check up and at the last station he will say goodbye to civvies and emerge a soldier.

Col. Paul W. Gibson, chief medical officer of the Sixth Corps Area, predicts there will be fewer rejections for physical reasons under the coming draft than in 1917-18. He based his prediction on improvement in the physical condition of American youth during the last 22 years.

Col. Gibson believes there will be less than one in five rejected for physical reasons. Approximately one in five were rejected during the World War days.

Leaves for Training Camp

SAN FRANCISCO—The 250th Coast Artillery of the California National Guard has departed home environs for a year's active duty at Camp McQuade. The 250th is made up of nearly a thousand San Franciscans. It is known as a "shooting" regiment, having won high honors in national rifle matches.

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Stations Designated For National Guard Units Called to Service

WASHINGTON—A station list for units of the National Guard was announced by the War Department Friday. Construction is being rushed to provide the necessary housing facilities.

A question mark placed beside units designates those whose final locations are in doubt and are included in the list for planning purposes only.

When a change in the Regular Army garrison of a station is contemplated, notation to that effect is given in the notes under the station concerned.

Stations at which permanent tent camps will be established are so designated. Construction at all other stations shown on the list will be of the cantonment type.

Asterisk placed beside units indicates construction projects which have been announced in previous War Department releases.

Stations and Units Proposed Strength

Off. W. O. Men Enlisted

Ft. Ethan Allen
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 71 FA Brig. 12 84
187th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1369
258th FA (155 mm. gun) 77 1537

Note: 7th FA (75 mm. gun) moves to Ft. Devens by 3 Jan. 1941. Co. A, 84th QM Bn. consisting of 4 off. and 165 enlisted men (war strength) remain at this station.

Ft. Devens
152nd Observation Squadron 38 159
101st Cavalry (Horse-Mecz.) 68 1284

Massachusetts Military Reservation, Falmouth, Mass.

*26th Division 906 11 17880
*208 CA (AA) 75 1809
*212 CA (AA) 75 1800
*101st Obs. Sqn. 38 159
*68th CA (AA) 75 1800
102nd CA Bn. (AA) 27 848

Harbor Defenses of Boston

*241st CA (HD) Type C 105 2214

Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound

*242nd CA (HD) Type A 83 1715

Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay

*243rd CA (HD) Type A 83 1715

Harbor Defenses of Portland, Maine

*240th CA (HD) Type A 83 1715

Ft. Dix

*44th Division 906 11 17880

*119th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

372nd Infantry (old) 115 2660

101st M. P. Bn. 26 703

Madison Barracks

(Utilize Existing Barracks to Capacity)

186th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

Note: 5th FA (155 mm. How.) moves to Ft. Devens by 3 Jan.

Following Regular Army units remain at this station at war strength:

Co. C, 66th QM Bn. (LM) 4 165

1st Ord. Co. (MM) 6 140

Ft. Ontario

(Utilize existing Barracks to Capacity)

369th CA (AA) 75 1800

Note: Additional land will be leased.

Harbor Defenses of Delaware

261st CA (HD) Type B 62 1222

Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook

*245th CA (HD) Type C 105 2214

Frederick, Md., Municipal Airport

104th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Harrisburg, Pa., Municipal Airport

103rd Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Indiantown Gap, Pa.

*28th Division 906 11 17880

104th Cav. (Horse-mecz.) 68 1284

Ft. Meade, Md.

*29th Division 906 11 17880

*191st Tank Bn. 30 625

105th Anti-Tank Bn. 31 516

Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay

*246th CA (HD) Type A 83 1715

Virginia State Camp, Virginia Beach

*244th CA (155 mm. gun) 93 1893

Beauregard Area No. 6—(Tent Camp)

*32nd Div. 906 11 17880

106th Cav. (Horse-mecz.) 68 1284

Beauregard Area No. 18—(Tent Camp)

*34th Division 906 11 17880

(?) 151st Engr. Regt. (combat) 45 1205

Beauregard Landing Field—(Tent Camp)

107th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

109th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Ft. Benning—(Tent Camp)

193rd Tank Bn. 30 625

101st Anti-Tank Bn. 31 516

Camp Blanding—(Tent Camp)

*43rd Division 906 11 17880

*31st Division 906 11 17880

*179th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

*172 FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

Hq. & Hq. Btry. FA Brig. 12 84

Ft. Bragg

178th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

134th Med. Regt. 57 864

112th FA (75 mm. gun h-d) 71 1303

112th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Columbia, S. C., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

105th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Camp Jackson, S. C.—(Tent Camp)

*30th Division 906 11 17880

*128th FA (75 mm. Gun t-d) 68 1177

102nd Cav. (Horse-mecz) 68 1284

Jacksonville, Fla., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

106th Obs. Sqn. 39 159

118th Obs. Sqn. 39 159

Ft. McClellan, Ala.—(Tent Camp)

*27th Division 906 11 17880

*102nd Obs. Sqn. 38 159

(?) 151st Med. Bn. (Corps) 34 476

Note: 22nd Inf. moves from this station to Ft. Benning.

Meridian, Miss., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

153rd Obs. Sqn. 38 159

113th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Camp Peay—Tullahoma, Tenn.

33rd Div. 906 11 17880

168th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

191st FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

181st FA (155 mm. gun) 77 1537

107th Cav. (Horse-mecz.) 68 1284

Hq. & Hq. Btry. FA Brig. 12 84

Note: Cantonment hospital is authorized. Estimated eventual strength approximately 25,000.

Savannah AA Firing Center—(Tent Camp)

*207th CA (AA) 75 1800

*209th CA (AA) 75 1800

*214th CA (AA) 75 1800

*198th CA (AA) 75 1800

*213th CA (AA) 75 1800

*70th CA (AA) 75 1800

*1 Bn. 263rd CA (HD) 20 476

101st CA Br. (AA) 37 848

Ft. Screven, Ga.—(Tent Camp and Utilize Existing Barracks)

252nd CA (155 mm. gun) 93 1893

Note: This unit ordered into service 16 Sept. to occupy both Moultrie and Screven. Upon departure of 70th CA (AA) from this station the entire 252nd CA will occupy Screven. No Regular Army troops remain at this station.

Camp Shelby—(Tent Camp)

*37th Division 906 11 17880

*38th Division 906 11 17880

*135th Med. Regt. 57 864

*101st Radio Int. Co. 8 226

*190th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

*141st FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

*166th FA (155 mm. gun) 77 1537

*102nd Anti-Tank Bn. 31 516

*Hq. & Hq. Btry. FA Brig. 12 84

*101st Signal Bn. 21 512

Harbor Defenses of Charleston—(Tent Camp)

263rd CA (HD) Type A (less 1 Bn.) 63 1239

Note: 70th CA moves to Savannah Anti-aircraft Training Center before 6 Jan.

Following Regular Army units remain at this station at the strengths shown opposite each: Hq. & Hq. Btry. 2nd Bn. & Btry. D, 13th CA H. D. 11 181

Det. Co. A, 67th QM Bn. 42

Ft. Barrancas—(Tent Camp)

104th CA Bn. (AA) 37 848

Ft. Benjamin Harrison (Utilize existing Barracks to capacity)

201st Infantry 115 2660

Note: 11th Infantry moves to Camp Custer by 3 Jan.

Following Regular Army Units remain at this station at war strength:

Co. A, 85th QM Bn. (LM) 4 165

Ft. Knox

192nd Tank Bn. (4 Cos.) 30 625

(?) 106th Anti-Tank Bn. 31 516

Camp Custer

11th Infantry 120 3325

184th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

Note: See note under Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Ft. Sheridan

(?) 103rd CA Bn. (AA) 37 848

(?) 210th CA (AA) 75 1800

Little Rock, Ark., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

110th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Camp Robinson, Ark.—(Tent Camp)

*35th Division 906 11 17880

*153rd Infantry 115 2660

VII Corps Area Training Center

182nd FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

177th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

119th FA (155 mm. Gun) 77 1537

Hq. & Hq. Bty. FA Brig. 12 84

Ft. Bliss—(Tent Camp)

200 CA (AA) 75 1800

206 CA (AA) 75 1800

260 CA (AA) 75 1800

202 CA (AA) 75 1800

63rd CA (AA) 75 1800

120th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

56th Cav. Brig. (Temporarily) 153 2660

Brownwood, Tex.—(Tent Camp)

*36th Division 906 11 17880

113th Cav. (Horse-mecz.) 68 1284

Brownwood, Tex., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

111th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Ft. Sam Houston—(Tent Camp)

1 Co. 104th Anti-Tank Bn. 6 122

Camp Hulen—(Tent Camp)

*203rd CA (AA) 75 1800

*204th CA (AA) 75 1800

*197th CA (AA) 75 1800

*211th CA (AA) 75 1800

*69th CA (AA) 75 1800

105th CA Bn. (AA) 37 848

Ft. Sill—(Tent Camp)

*45th Div. 906 11 17880

*154th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

142nd FA (155 How.) 69 1368

Harbor Defenses of Galveston—(Tent Camp and Utilize Existing Barracks)

265th CA (HD) Type B 62 1222

Note: 69th CA (AA) moves to Camp Hulen by 3 Jan.

Following Regular Army units remain at this station at strengths shown below:

20th CA 26

Co. A, 68th QM Bn. 4

Ft. Lewis

*41st Division 906 11 17880

*116th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

*194th Tank Bn. (3 Cos.) 24 476

*144th FA (155 mm. gun) 77 1537

*205th CA (AA) 75 1800

103rd Anti-Tank Bn. 31 516

115th Cav. (Horse-Mecz.) 68 1284

Camp McQuaide—(Tent Camp)

*250th CA (155 mm. gun) 93 1893

March Field AA Firing Center—(Tent Camp)

*251st CA (AA) 75 1800

Hq. & Hq. Btry. 101st CA 10

*215th CA (AA) 75 1800

*216th CA (AA) 75 1800

*217th CA (AA) 75 1800

*65th CA (AA) 75 1800

Camp Ord—(Tent Camp)

147th FA (75 mm. gun Tk-d) 68 1177

102nd Radio Int. Co. 8 226

San Luis Obispo—(Tent Camp)

*40th Division 906 11 17880

Paso Robles, Cal., Municipal Airport—(Tent Camp)

115th Obs. Sqn. 38 159

Ft. F. E. Warren (Utilize existing barracks to capacity)

183rd FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

188th FA (155 mm. How.) 69 1368

Note: 1st and 20th Infantry Regts. move to VII CA Training Center by 1 Feb.

Following Regular Army Units remain at this station at strengths shown:

Co. A, 83rd QM Bn. 4 165

Co. E, 28th QM Regt. 3 115

(No construction required)

Harbor Defenses of Columbia (Ft. Stevens)

248th CA (HD) Type 62 1222

Harbor Def

Gen. Drum Tells Guard It Has Many Problems to Solve In Its Year Of Training With Draftees

BOSTON—Now is the time to train men for offensive action in combat, Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum told members of the Massachusetts National Guard association at their annual convention at the Statler hotel Saturday.

"Individual man remains the fundamental instrument of war. A silent man on the battlefield is useless. Any training program which neglects the development of individual initiative is doomed to failure."

General Drum, now senior line officer in command of the Army in the northeast, left Boston more than 42 years ago to become a second lieutenant. He mentioned that although he has served all over the world he has never been stationed in his home town, Boston.

The general said the National Guard faces three grave responsibilities in preparing for the national defense.

"First of these," he said, "is for the Guard to mobilize its own manpower. For many years plans have been drawn looking toward mobilization of men and officers. Today the first responsibility is being discharged smoothly and with a minimum of dislocation. However, all recognize the difficulties entailed. Many are personal, where individuals are faced with the problem of family ties. At the same time, organizational problems are involved, associated with the loss of key officers and enlisted men. These problems have resulted in a real test and we are happy to find you are meeting successfully these difficult conditions."

The second responsibility, General Drum told his listeners, is the maintenance of equipment and the acquisition of modern weapons for the expanded organization. In many cases, he said, the Guard organizations have changed in character.

"As an example, some infantry and cavalry units are now coast artillery organizations and heavy field artillery units. While these changes are numerous, they are an indication of the many problems facing us."

"Following these problems," he went on, "is the responsibility the guard must have to train itself during the 12-month period. I feel that this is our major task. The Guard must amalgamate three groups—those who have had long experience as soldiers and officers, those who were recruited about the time of mobilization, and the new drafted men."

"Immediate and continuous efforts will be made to weld together persons of varying degrees of service and training in the Guard units. The training programs will have to be designed so that the Guard can accomplish this duty. Drafted men will be assigned, as far as possible, to units from the state in which they have lived."

"In solving this problem, let us bear in mind these three categories of personnel, with a determination not only to mold them into a solid group, but also to give everyone a chance to succeed or to win the position for which his qualities best fit him."

Speaking of the maneuvers held this summer throughout the country, General Drum said he was convinced the training of the previous year had contributed greatly to the 1940 successes. The increase in the training period from two weeks to three gave the units time to settle in camp and carry out a full program.

"There were very definite improvements in the field of supply and personnel," the General said. "In my opinion, the supply phase of the maneuvers was remarkable as compared to the maneuvers of 1939. There is no question in my mind that our national defense effort has been greatly improved as a result of the experience in the problem of supply."

"It has been demonstrated too that for adequate training the force should be no smaller than a field army. This field army must be adequately equipped with its own air unit. Our present air organization is suitable to meet this requirement. It is contemplated that there will be adequate air units with the field army as well as with our GHQ Air Force."

General Drum emphasized the need for closer association between air and ground units.

"We cannot throw ground and air units into an organization just prior to combat and expect them to coordinate their efforts effectively. Large ground forces cannot succeed in battle without air support. And conversely, air forces cannot secure a final decision on the ground without ground support. These are fundamentals which demand a fusion of these two groups."

The First Army commander elaborated on another phase of Guard activity deserving, he said, of attention at this time. That is the relation between private industry and the personnel of the Guard.

"Hundreds of separate classifications of industrial and professional talents are represented by officers and men now in training. Private industry has willingly accepted many handicaps in order to release employees for training. I think the nation owes a debt of gratitude to these employers."

"Guard organizations take the field with personnel adequately trained to perform myriad tasks of house-keeping and self-sufficiency. Private industry has released a legion of patriotic, well-prepared Guardsmen who stand today responsive and individually well equipped to face the problems of field service. This augurs well for future army training programs."

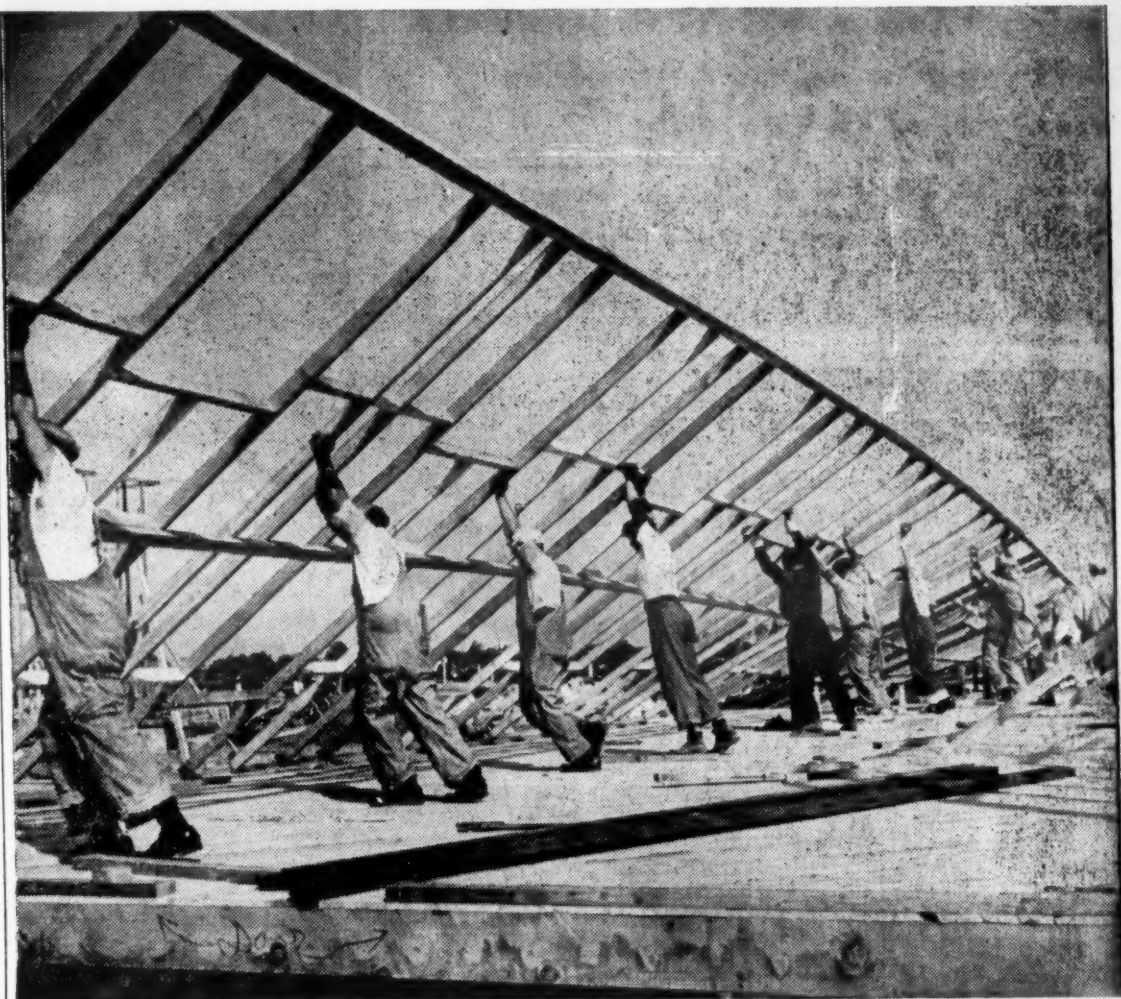
The armed forces of the nation were grateful for the extra week of training this summer, General Drum said. And now with a full year in the field before it, there should be no limit to the efficiency and experience to be gained.

"The 1941 training program must be our first consideration. Guard mobilization and the passage of the selective service bill guarantee an adequate reservoir of personnel available for expanded training programs. Industrial mobilization advancing in step with expanded manpower will provide sufficient equipment for increased personnel. The Army maneuvers for 1941 should be the goal of our present planning."

"There is one essential which I desire to emphasize in considering any training program—now is the time to train men for offensive action in combat. Now is the time to avoid theory and books and charts and diagrams."

Individual man remains the fundamental instrument of war. A silent gun on the battlefield is useless. A machine without control becomes a dangerous weapon. Personal initiative and positive leadership, courage and dominant personality, these human qualities are and remain the essentials of the aggressive soldier.

"Any training program which neglects the basic development of individual initiative is doomed to fail-



FUTURE HOMES FOR THE ARMY—Construction work gets under way on one of the first big cantonments in the East. This is Fort Dix, in southern New Jersey. Photo shows a crew of carpenters using mass production methods in slapping together wooden barracks. There'll be about 550 barracks and 302 other buildings such as mess halls, recreation halls, etc., before all construction work is completed by mid-November. Photo by Joe Modlens, Army Times Staff

Between Covers

(Continued from Page 14)
ices have been growing more and more aware of the desirability of being neighborly in their communities. This has been especially true of the Navy. Ships in port on Christmas usually give parties for underprivileged children. The kids are invited aboard, given toys and filled chock full of edibles, and everybody feels swell about the whole thing.

With so many drafted men in the service this winter, camp hostesses will no doubt soon be wondering what to do about Christmas entertainment. Here's the answer in this book.

Mr. Gardner has collected all kinds of material including plans for games and two Christmas playlets. The games, and the party plans in general, are calculated to appeal to a younger age group than is found in the Army, but there is no reason why the many suggestions given should not prove inspirational. There are lots of ideas; all the welfare officer or camp hostess need do is to give them a little thought.

ure. Any training program which accepts that man is and must be the master on the battlefield is directed toward success.

"America has faced difficulties before. History, stranger than fiction, has frequently played repeat performances, but human beings remain the same on any stage. No one wants war, no one enjoys war, no one wins through war more than the recovery from an undesirable international disease."

"In this knowledge we face the fact that the nation which consistently does its best, is surely best prepared for the worst. American citizens can thank the officers and men of the National Guard for continued efforts to be prepared, for its great determination to follow through with sound plans to meet emergencies, and above all, for a welcome revival of the fundamental doctrine of individual responsibility for the defense of our American way of life."

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Veteran Soldier Dies

WASHINGTON—First Sgt. Joseph Eckert, veteran soldier, died at the Walter Reed hospital here after a brief illness. He was 76.

Sgt. Eckert joined the Army in 1889 and retired in 1910. He served in the Sioux campaign of 1891, the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection.

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Defense Commission Turns America's Industry Into Gigantic Armament Plant Keyed To Vital Jobs

WASHINGTON — One hundred seventeen days have passed since the National Defense Commission was organized to speed up the defense program and place Army and Navy orders. During that time it has accomplished a gigantic task which several months ago would have seemed impossible.

It has swept a deft hand across the entire nation and brought industries vital to national defense together, organized them in a common cause and set them to work on defense contracts.

To date the commission has passed the half-way mark in placing contracts totaling \$7,240,000,000. Here are the highlights of the progress report on the rearmament program:

"Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a major part of the strategic raw materials needed for the defense program. Stock piles of antimony, tin, rubber, manganese, tungsten, chrome, ore, etc., are already growing throughout the country.

"Thousands of tons of these vital raw materials are on the high seas bound for American ports. As an example, reserve stocks of tin, already in the country or en route to this country, are adequate to meet requirements for the next nine to twelve months.

"A record total of 12,000 tons of tin, or almost twice the amount ordinarily consumed a month, arrived in August and at the end of the month there were 22,000 additional tons afloat on their way.

"Arrangements have been made for sufficient armor plate for the needs of the tanks and ships. A sum of \$25,000,000 authorized by Congress is already at work to increase the electrical power of TVA to insure adequate supplies of aluminum for airplanes.

"In steel, pulp, paper, wool and chemicals, adequate supplies have been arranged for.

"To turn these raw materials into planes, tanks, guns and uniforms for our defense forces, more than \$7,240,000,000 worth of contracts have been let.

"This is already more than three times the total expended in any previous peacetime year for the armed forces of the Nation. Included under this fund are construction of the first mass production tank factory in the world, smokeless powder plants, shell-loading plants, new machine-gun plants, new gun factories, expanded shipyards and new plane factories.

"In the field of aircraft, contracts now in effect call for 10,013 new airplanes, and informal orders to proceed have enabled manufacturers to start work on 15,276 more."

Latin-Americans to Begin Tour Of Nine Army Posts Tuesday

WASHINGTON—Invited to the United States by Gen. George C. Marshall for a good-will tour of Army posts and activities, 20 military men representing nine Latin-American countries were to arrive here over the weekend.

A second group of officers from 11 other countries of Central America will begin a similar tour from Washington Oct. 16.

Besides inspecting the Army, the officers will make a tour of the Eastern states and inspect industrial centers in the Midwest. They will be accompanied throughout the tour by Lt. Col. Enrique M. Benitez, CAC, and Capt. Thomas L. Crystal, jr., FA.

While in Washington the visitors will be feted at several embassies and legations, and will be given dinner by General Marshall.

Countries represented in the first group are Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

The group will be present at a Fort Myer, Va., review Oct. 1. They will spend Oct. 2 at Langley Field and Fort Monroe, going on next day to Fort Benning, Ga. After a day at Benning, they will arrive at Barksdale Field, La., Oct. 5, leave there in the afternoon and arrive the same day at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex.

They will spend two days there, then go on to Fort Sill, Okla., arriving on the 8th. Oct. 9 will find them in Fort Knox, Ky. After visits to Detroit and New York, the group will arrive at West Point on Oct. 12 (Columbus Day). There will be receptions in New York and Washington before the officers fly back to Panama, arriving there Oct. 17.

Elliott Roosevelt On Duty With Air Corps

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was given a captain's commission in the Air Corps Reserve and reported for active duty early in the week.

Elliott, a strapping six-footer, said he once held a private pilot's license and took a civilian flying course in California about 1933 when he was aviation editor for a chain of newspapers. For two years he was vice-president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Army Orders Exceed Billion During Last 8 Days of Awards

WASHINGTON — Supplies and equipment for the Army, from airplanes to gas masks, were ordered this week. The War Department placed \$1,000,810,889 in orders for vital defense equipment within eight days.

Secretary of War Stimson said the biggest item was \$206,903,878 for ammunition. This was closely followed by \$206,615,000 for Ordnance Department "facilities" which were not further identified.

Six contracts for 3022 airplanes at a cost of \$155,579,470 were awarded, and four contracts for 6785 engines came to another \$74,398,142. In addition, the Ordnance Department ordered \$14,242,300 worth of radial air-cooled engines.

Mr. Stimson broke the figures down this way:

Air Corps: Planes, \$155,579,470; engines, \$74,398,142; total, \$229,977,612.

Corps of Engineers: Searchlight equipment, \$16,762,200; pontoon bridge materials, \$2,182,850; optical instruments, \$331,625; assault boats, \$98,800; miscellaneous, \$186,502; total, \$19,561,977.

Ordnance Department: Facilities, \$206,615,000; half track vehicles, \$7,271,103; tanks, \$75,758,245; radial air cooled engines, \$14,242,300; artillery materials, \$24,503,915; small arms and miscellaneous, \$122,334,934; ammunition, \$206,903,878; total, \$657,629,375.

Quartermaster Corps: Clothing and equipage, \$53,913,440; general supplies, \$5,349,205; motor vehicles, \$22,091,397; construction, \$4,032,383; total, \$85,386,425.

Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps, etc.: all classes (radio, gas masks, etc.), \$8,250,000.

Jackpot of 100 Bucks Proposed for Army's First Conscripts

WASHINGTON—George Durst of Jamaica, N. Y., is a man with ideas.

He recently suggested to Army officials here that they stage a "conscription jackpot."

This is how it can be worked, according to Mr. Durst's plans.

Every man who registers for military service Oct. 16 contribute one dollar, the first ten men drafted from each district to receive \$100 apiece.

"What about it?" reporters asked the Army officials.

"Well," they smiled, "it's an idea."

Answers to Quiz

Questions on Page 14)

1. Development.
2. Deployment.
3. Keep advancing.
4. Combat post.
5. Larger.
6. Center of resistance.
7. Assault.
8. General assault.
9. Local assault.
10. A passage of lines.



ELLIOT ROOSEVELT TAKES THE OATH—as a captain in the Army's Specialist Reserve Corps. At left is Leon B. Hord, Deputy Administrative Assistant of the AGO. At right is Roosevelt's new boss, Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Corps Chief of Staff, under whom he will serve in the procurement division of Wright Field, Ohio.

—Acme Photo

Fort Sam Houston To Lose Non-Commissioned Officers Via Commission

SAN ANTONIO—Many a soldier will have to be replaced at Fort Sam Houston, station of the 2nd Division, if and when the call comes to snatching out of the ranks those time soldiers now holding commissions. Second lieutenants and captains by the score on the waiting list here, having yes to a recent (Sept. 18) questionnaire asking if they would active duty as reserve officers. Though some of them have hard service, few are expected eliminated by the "physical" usual run being a fit soldier.

Typical at some points is giant Major Edward J. Ward, ty-one-year soldier, lean and brief and courteous, as familiar the army as an old salt with World War I, went deep into ice of Siberia in the fall of got warmed up only after sent to the Philippines the following spring.

Sgt. Ward holds a reserve commission as captain. The pay hike his call comes will be no incentive reward for long years of study, patient waiting.

FRED MACMURRAY
starring in
Paramount's picture
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